

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. V.—No. 1.

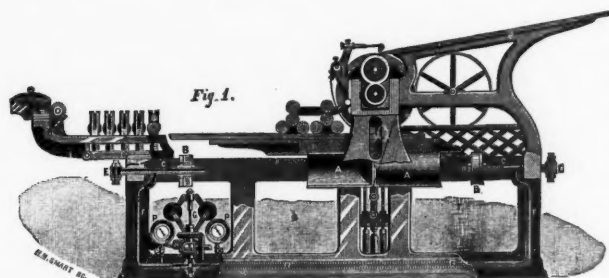
CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1887.

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE COTTRELL PRINTING PRESSES.

IN the regular and continued advancement of the printing press, and its specially improved usefulness and scope in the production of artistic illustrations, no name has held a more prominent position or been more closely identified with such advancement than that of C. B. Cottrell. At no time since he turned his attention to its



manufacture and improvement, concerning which we have already informed our readers, has Mr. Cottrell considered it advisable to "let well enough alone." His success shows this, his presses prove it, and just so long as there is a demand for some specially new accomplishment, the Cottrell presses will meet such demand at once, or as soon as the improvements can be properly and thoroughly applied. In all his efforts Mr. Cottrell is ably assisted by his three sons, who take an active part in the management of the business, and when he retires from the leadership, there will be recognized ability to follow up his practice.

For thirty years Mr. Cottrell has been identified with the printing press, and for the past twenty years the Cottrell press, based upon individual improvements, has been advancing steadily, and has kept well in the lead. The now well-known but much improved air spring to smooth and assist the reversing of the bed, the yielding piston perfecting the operation of the air spring, the vacuum valve, controlling the admission of outside air, and obviating the chance forming of a vacuum when not wanted, the governor attachment regulating freely and automatically the amount

of air spring according to the resistance required by the speed of the press, all are marked features and improvements, bringing to the notice of the printing public how little had been done, how much there was to be done, and what the future was likely to bring forth through the individual improvement of the printing press alone. They call public attention to the inventor who has accomplished it all, to the presses, the capacity of which for fine, fast and highly finished work has developed so great a demand for their work, and this call has at once identified the name of Cottrell as a leader in this branch of mechanical progress and perfection.

We present herewith, detail illustrations of some of the more prominent improvements that are special features on the Cottrell press, concerning which the judges of the Franklin Institute Novelties Exhibition at Philadelphia reported, when making their awards: "Among the notable features we would mention the improvements in the air spring, making it the most satisfactory cushion now in use for cylinder presses, for reducing the vibration and lessening the wear of the machine." This air spring not only forms a reliable cushion to arrest the momentum of the bed as it passes the center, but with the assistance of the governor and vacuum valve aids in starting the bed on its return movement, and relieves the gearing of all undue strain. It is well known that air is both elastic and compressible, and acts instantaneously, resuming at once its



FIG. 3.

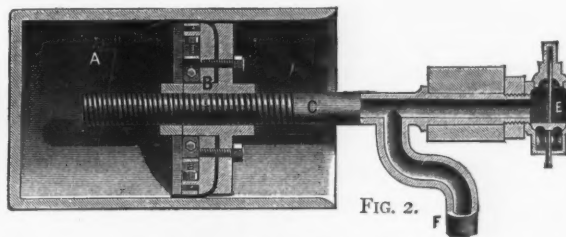
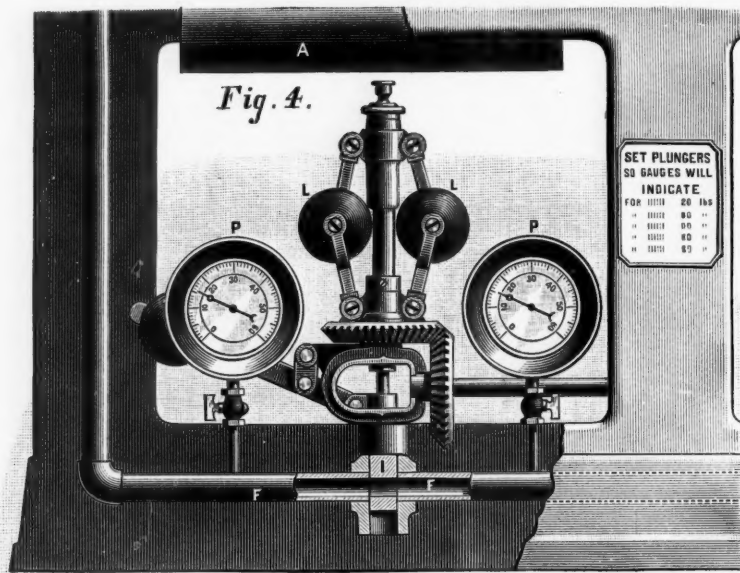


FIG. 2.

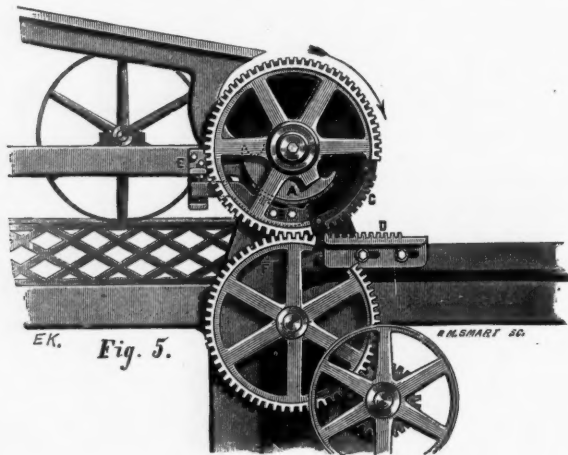
PATENT VACUUM VALVE AND YIELDING PISTON.

original volume on its release from pressure. Hence it makes the best possible spring when properly handled, and this the present construction does to a nicety.

Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 illustrate this air-spring, vacuum-valve and governor-attachment combination in detail, and as



directly applied to the Cottrell two-revolution press. The air-spring cylinders, AA, are centrally located on the under side of the bed; the pistons, BB, attached to and adjustable upon hollow rods, C, are located, one at each end of the track, and adjusted in such manner as to enter each its cylinder at a period, when, in its reciprocation, the bed is nearing the end of stroke at either end of press. The vacuum valve is represented in Figs. 1 and 2 in position at the outer end of piston rod, C, to keep closed as the piston, B, moves into the air cylinder, A, and to open as the piston leaves the air cylinder. This prevents a vacuum in cylinder, A, and admits a fresh supply of air for the next cushioning. A connecting pipe, F, is branched from piston rods, C, to a valve, I, operated by a governor, G, revolved by direct communication with some moving portion of the press. PP are pressure gauges applied to the connecting pipe, F, to indicate the cushion pressure in the air-spring cylinders. According to the speed of the press, the governor, by the centrifugal force of the balls, LL, move the valve, I, to open or close the pipe,

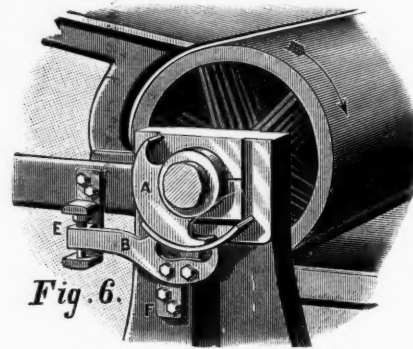


F, and allow the inlet or exit of air to or from the air-spring cylinders, A, and control the cushioning of the press. The piston, B, is provided with flexible outside packing and inner self-adjusting packing springs and ring segments

to permit of easy compression in case pieces of paper or such like accidentally drop upon it. By the use of the governor, the pressure and resultant resistance of the piston is gradually withdrawn from the air cylinders as the press reduces its revolution, and when the press is at a standstill, the valve, I, is open and no air-spring resistance is felt, and the press can easily be turned over the centers for making ready, or other adjustment which the pressman may desire. The pressure gauges, PP, and tablets are provided so that the cushion of the air spring may be kept right for any required speed of press.

Figs. 5 and 6 show a special Cottrell patent device for controlling the momentum of the cylinder. In all cylinder presses (except the stop-cylinder) there is necessarily more or less backlash within the gearing, arising from the necessary tooth clearance of the gear wheels,

as well as from the tendency of the cylinder to maintain its attained velocity, while the bed is being slowed down to pass the center. Such combination tends to shift the working sides of the teeth of the operating gear, and bring



about more or less wear and unnatural strain upon all parts of the machine.

It is obvious to those at all familiar with the construction and operation of printing presses, that this momentum of the cylinder, if uncontrolled, and acting at a time when the bed and cylinder are coming together for printing, must be a disturbing element, seriously affecting the register.

This patent device controls the cylinder, keeps the gears up to the working sides of the teeth, and harmonizes the movement of bed and cylinder. It relieves the gearing of all unnatural strain, and perfect register at any speed is secured as the natural result.

A friction arm, A, is attached to and revolves with the gear on the impression cylinder. A brake shoe, B, is attached to the fixed framework of the press, and is made adjustable at the box, E, to engage with the revolving face of arm, A. By the contact of the faces of A and B, sufficient friction is developed to gradually check the momentum of the cylinder at the proper time, and hold it back until the bed has regained its regular velocity, thus keeping the gears up to the working sides of the teeth at all times, while the registering rack, D, and segment,

C, are in gear, and the cylinder is rolling firmly and steadily on the bearers.

The Cottrell presses are also provided with a patent hinged roller and frame (Fig. 7). It is so constructed that the stand holding the vibrators, and the additional distributors, can be upturned at once, uncovering the form rollers and leaving them free for removal without unscrewing the sockets or changing the set of the rollers. The whole system of rollers can be handled from one side of the press, a quite evident advantage.

This patent hinged roller-frame as applied to the rack and cam distribution press (Fig. 8), is so constructed that the stand holding the vibrator, cloth roller and top vibrator can be turned over the fountain, instantly uncovering the form rollers, and leaving them free for removal without unscrewing the sockets or changing the set of the rollers. A reverse turn of the stand at once replaces the vibrators in their former position, where they are securely locked in place.

We can well sum up this description of the special improvements with a second quotation from the report of

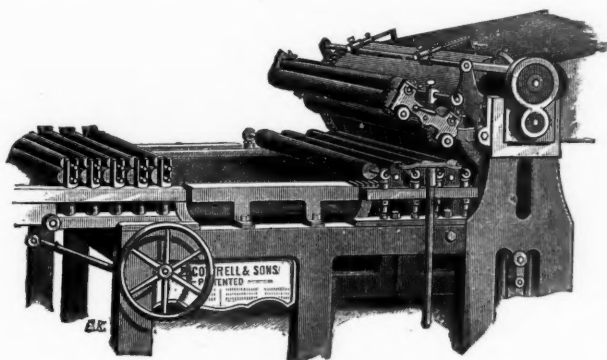


FIG. 7.

the judges of the novelties exhibition of the Franklin Institute held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as follows:

"The combined exhibit is an emphatic feature of the exhibition, showing rapid strides in the manufacture of perfected printing apparatus. Among the notable features we would mention the improvements in the air spring, making it the most satisfactory cushion now in use for cylinder presses, for reducing the vibration and lessening the wear of the machine. The hinged roller-frame and reversing mechanism is a great convenience to pressmen."

Having now described some of the more important detail features of the presses, we will take up a short summary of the principal machines, as a whole, as manufactured by the Cottrells.

The new series, two-revolution press of the Cottrell system is fitted either with the front sheet delivery or with the reel and fly delivery. It is here shown as fitted with the reel and fly delivery. The machine as a whole has been thoroughly remodeled and reconstructed in all its parts, resulting in an exceedingly simple machine, embodying all the special Cottrell patented improvements. The bed operates on four steel tracks and upon hardened steel rollers, both being fitted to a nicety by special machinery. The four tracks are supported in direct line with the impression upon stiff standards raised from the girt, the

girt being cast solid with the bed-plate. A great advantage in this construction is the economy in time for "making ready," the heaviest impressions being worked without the least possible spring to either tracks or bed. The patent air springs, already described in detail, are carefully applied to this press, and these, together with the

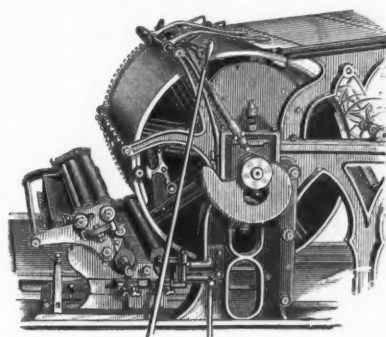


FIG. 8.

smooth working of the accurately cut gears, make it almost noiseless in its operation. The attachment for controlling the cylinder momentum guarantees, with the other features, a perfect register at all times. The machine is provided with a power backing-up movement, also a "trip at will," providing for the throwing off of the impression at any time, or for the rolling of the form any number of times to each impression. It is also fitted as a two or four roller press, as may be preferred, and according to the fineness of the work, or, as already stated, with either the front, or reel and fly delivery. The long experience of the Cottrells' has demonstrated the actual requirements of such a machine, and with this in mind, it has been arranged with a view to the greatest simplicity, accuracy and convenience of operation. The frame is plain and simple, yet pleasing to the eye. It is cast quite smooth, both inside and outside, without flanges, extra heavy, and

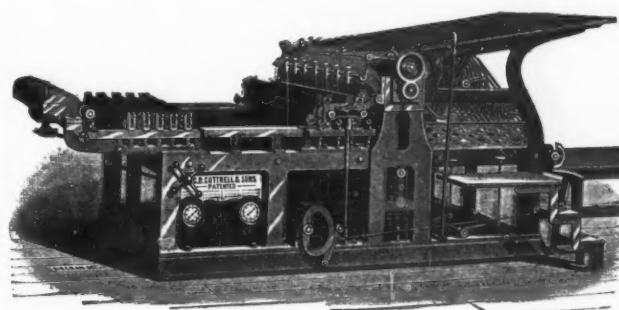


FIG. 9—TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS. NEW SERIES, WITH REEL AND FLY DELIVERY.

of sufficient strength to sustain the working parts, and permit them to be operated without any vibration.

The application of the front sheet delivery to the Cottrell presses will be shown in our next issue, when we take up the discussion of the balance of the presses manufactured by this concern.

(To be continued.)

A PRINTING department will be one of the prominent features of the Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, this year. The young Indians will be taught typography.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BUENOS AIRES.

BY WALTER LODIA.

LOOK upon any map of South America, and, generally in very small letters, will be seen the words Buenos Aires, a little way up the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. Such cities as Rio Janeiro and Lima, and a great many other historical towns on the southern continent of the western hemisphere, are impressed in large letters on the geographical sheets in question; but the capital of Argentine, containing three times the number of inhabitants of which Peru's chief city can lay claim to, and being almost half as large again, and equally ahead in point of trade, etc., as the first town of Brazil, has hitherto appeared in obscure print, scarcely observable, and seemingly placed there more in courtesy to fill up a blank space than to figure as a topographical subject.

Notwithstanding a most extensive system of communication by means of steamships between South America and European ports, and notwithstanding that Buenos Aires stands immediately ahead in the matter of commerce by sea with the Old World over all other capitals of the southern continent, the little that is known concerning Argentine's capital, and the indifferent regard for veracity displayed by various writers when describing their meager information is astonishing.

A kind of mystery seems to hang over Buenos Aires. Many have heard about it, discussed its past, present, and prospective, seldom, however, with accuracy. They hesitate upon deciding whether to declare the place an abode of semi-barbarians, without any means of improving in civilization, or as a nobly-struggling and success-achieving city. If the former opinion has obtained, then an erroneous conclusion has conquered; but if the latter tenet has triumphed, a sensible and just assumption has won.

Occasionally, some wanderer thinks it worth while to extend his peregrinations round the South American continent. He sees all the sights and objects of interest on his way—a mere glance at them—and then goes home to tell people of his journeys, the places visited, the people, their habits, customs, manners, etc., in all of which rare gifts of memory, or rather imagination, are preëminently noticeable. He has, of course, stopped at Buenos Aires, taken the usual hasty observations, seen the sunny side of everything, generally in pleasant carriage drives through its fashionable streets and suburbs, and in attending entertainments, private and public, given by and among people of *ton*—and gone home and written his long screed accordingly.

As in a description of the city of Naples and its immortal bay, so in the accounts rendered by different visitors of Buenos Aires, has all mention of the other view or side of life been omitted. Well-nigh every place is possessed of its certain bad element, seemingly inseparable the one from the other, and, as it were, mutually existing. It is a kind of support to the better part existing in every city of the world. Writers upon South American cities have presented to their readers a glowing essay of the prospects of such, of the inhabitants, and of their lives.

But said matter has usually been as one-sided in regard to accuracy as the paper on which it was written. It would not have been agreeable to detail instances of the subterranean or underground life of the population, so these particulars, oftentimes important and essential in arriving at a just conclusion of the actual state—moral and political—of countries, were left out.

An article upon the city lying unimpeachably on the banks of the mighty Plata will doubtless be interesting to American readers. In this description of Argentine's capital, formed from the careful notations of an extended stay, full justice will be done the most populous, most progressive, and largest city on the continent south of Panama.

THE FONDAS.

Nowhere in Buenos Aires can the varied life of its population be observed and studied to better advantage than in the *fondas* (eating-houses), otherwise called hotels, restaurants, cafés, and bodegons. These congregate twice every day (regular hours for meals being 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.—only breakfast and dinner are partaken of) an agglomeration of hungry humanity rarely to be encountered elsewhere. Italian, English, German, French, Spanish, and a dozen other nationalities good-humoredly elbow one another in these houses for satisfying the cravings of the inner man, momentarily forgetting their jealousies and feuds over the good things being dispatched. The air is resonant with a babel of tongues that no words can describe. English, with its constantly recurring "ings" and "thes," German, and its hideous gutturals, the nasal-sounding French, the pretty Italian, and the fine, dulcet Spanish, are mixed together in bewildering confusion. This conversation, often carried on in from six to nine languages, will sometimes rise to a deafening pitch, producing a din at once exasperating, exciting, and amusing.

There are various classes of *fondas* and hundreds of them—the low, middling, and high. The persons at the very bottom of the social ladder patronize the first, artisans the second, and high life the third. And their prices vary proportionately. Some charge \$1 per meal, others 50 cents, and a few 20 cents; but the general mode of payment is by the plate, or course, the tariff for which is four cents. There are many dishes served—on an average six to each person. Bread, "wine,"—usually a chemicalized decoction of logwood chips, or some other abomination; confections and coffee are extras, and swell the damage claim of proprietor to nearly treble the amount due for courses alone.

The *fonda* frequenter picks up an assortment of miscellaneous facts in connection with the inhabitants of the city that is truly surprising. He sees every side of daily life. At one time breakfasts in the midst of lawyers, bankers and doctors, at their expensive table; at another—perhaps seven hours afterward—he finds himself at a late hour in an unknown part of the town, and forced to take the alternative between going without dinner and dining among a rowdy crowd of Italian laborers, navvies, and loafers—men who attach as much value to life as to a shuttlecock. He soon distinguishes first-rate from fifth-rate establishments, acquires an infinite variety of information, useful

to him subsequently, and knows well the houses where for 35 cents as excellent a meal can be obtained as in the resorts charging \$1, the only difference consisting in, with the first-mentioned, silver spoons and smirking waiters being absent.

These eating-houses are run principally by Frenchmen, Germans, Italians and Argentines. They are internally decorated in accordance with the sympathies of their proprietors; but Ligurians and Teutons vie with each other in this respect. In one house, prints of Garibaldi, Mazzini, and battle scenes fought under the hero of united Italia, obliterate the walls; next door a similarly liberal display is made—but of what? It is the *fonda* of a German, who has profusely adorned his dining-saloon with pictures of '71 struggles, in which the French are invariably in a great hurry to bolt. Interspersed between these sketches are portraits of the three military men governing the destinies of forty-five millions. The contrast is a striking and a painful one. In the Italian *fonda* are exposed likenesses of the truest sons Liberty ever had; in the German, we see that of an emperor who has gained his position by fraud, violence and bloodshed, and then of a trio whose primary object through life has been to convert their fellowmen into murder-machines. And that is *Christianity!*

During meal hours the *fondas* are well supplied with music. Itinerant violinists, harpists, flutists, whistlers, singers, and other people earning a livelihood by their harmonical accomplishments, unfailingly debauch their powers. Many of them are a nuisance with their discordant effusions, some are passable, and a few inimitable—worthy disciples of Paganini, men to whom a pleasure is experienced in handing the well-merited five or ten cents. Several *fondas* have their free pianos, upon which willing volunteers drum away their favorite airs, while two or three companions will arise in the middle of their meal, step out, and dance vigorously. And this amid the rush and shouts of waiters, the rattle of a hundred dishes, the ceaseless gabble of polyglot diners.

Sometimes the Marseillaise is struck up, though the playing of national anthems is a rarity; but Rouget de Lisle's thrilling song is ever welcome. From the commencement it excites attention, handles of knives and forks tap the table in accompaniment, and, as the hymn progresses, a general hammering of feet is audible. But as the music is pealed out of

"The savage host, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land
Where peace and liberty lie blending,"—

an irresistible enthusiasm seizes upon all, and "To arms!" and "March on!" are sung bodily by pretty well all present, even the proprietor joining in. The Marseillaise will be heard in every European capital, and among every class—in fact, the song to whose wild notes the footfall of Napoleon's troops kept time, as they scaled the Alps and poured in countless numbers into the verdant Lombardian plains below, is encountered in every corner of the universe. Its inspiring tune may be met with in far-away Peking, Bombay, Natal, and Melbourne. And it will be heard everywhere on this hemisphere—in San Francisco,

New Orleans, and Lima—"the city of kings,"—and in the *fondas* of Buenos Aires.

It is generally toward midnight or during the first two hours of the morning, that the shooting and stabbing commences in these eating-rooms. Several persons, having nothing better to do, idle away their time over the gambling tables—innocently supposed to be billiards, dominoes, cards, or some such harmless amusement. Several lose: one will go into the nearest plaza and blow his distracted brains out, another prefers hanging himself at his lodgings. Some get suspicious of having been bilked, and refuse to paper up; a few words ensue, and he's the luckiest who has first drawn and shot. Others like settling disputes in a less noisy manner, and proceed outside to square with cold steel. Few trouble about law: its tedious, slow, and ruinous; self-decision is best.

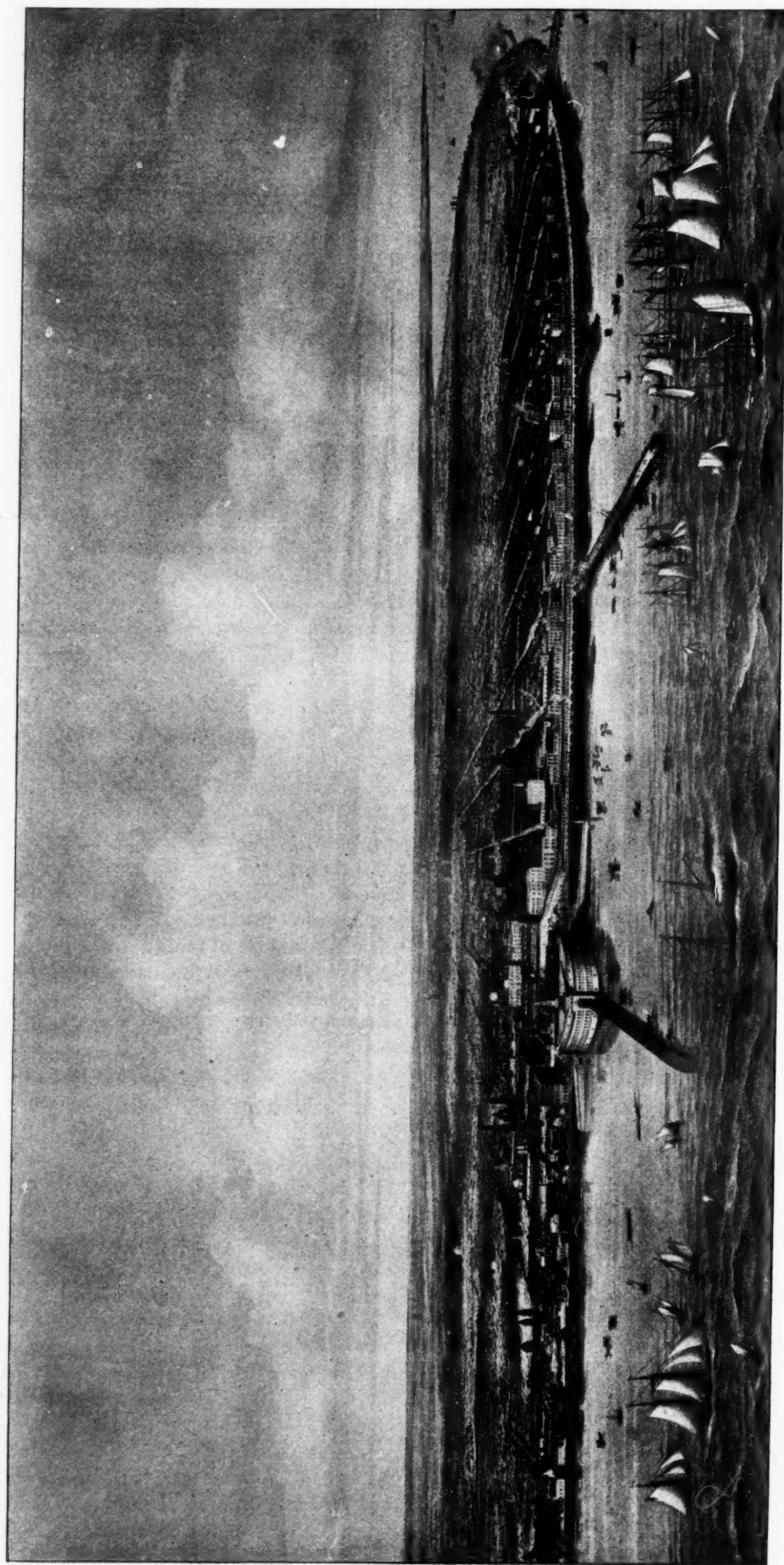
But enough of the *fondas* of Buenos Aires! They constitute a principal feature of life in Argentine's capital, and have therefore been accorded lengthy notice.

LIFE CHEAP, BUT LIVING DEAR.

South America, above all other countries, has ever been noted as a land wherein human life is of small import. The Spaniards introduced the notion. Although in peaceful times they are renowned for extraordinary courtesy to each other, and will grace their conversation and letters with any amount of high-flown eulogies, yet in war periods they display a ferocity and insensibility of human suffering known to few other nations of the earth. During times of strife the Spaniards have never failed to bring into use the instrument which they are proverbially said to erect immediately on founding, and as a means of sustaining, a new colony—the scaffold. Nuggets of lead have, however, superseded nooses of rope in the treatment of political prisoners nowadays—at least, in South America such is the case. Soldiers shoot their prisoners as a natural and magnanimous way of getting rid of them; officers and generals are particularly fond of bulleting each other, and to so great an extent that the wonder is any of them at all reach fifty's wrong side.

There is any amount of law in Buenos Aires, but very little justice. Officialism checks the way to equity. Hundreds of lawyers, many with scarcely anything to do, hang like leeches to anything extractable in the way of recompense from cases laid before them. Unfortunate, unlucky and unwise is he who, wittingly or unwittingly, has transactions with them. They sap his very existence away—causing suicide, in their victim, to become the only escape from a life of poverty. They are the real and only gainers in forensic transactions.

Life is cheap there. A man will have some words with the proprietor of a café regarding payment as he is leaving. It is only a matter of three or four cents, perhaps, but, believing the proprietor is trying a scheme of imposition common among them, he refuses to bronze down, and, instead, thrusts his knife into the keeper's body, clears, and is lost amid the seething, hurrying crowds without. Another quarrels with the guard of a tram, and in return for the latter's endeavor to remove him from the car, brings the knife into instant play, and with fatal effect. A



CITY OF BUENOS AIRES.

police officer, vainly trying to stop the runaway, is likewise daylighted, and the criminal, after traversing a square, leaps onto another tram, leaving it a few moments afterward for one crossing at full speed in a different direction, and disappears forever. Rarely are captures made; police supineness favors escape; God's wrath and punishment is fondly thought to be sufficient retaliation.

The law is dilatory, and administered badly. Trial by jury is unknown. Sentences are awarded according to the state of liver or bile of the judge, rather than by equitable methods. Homicides receive six years of not unpleasant confinement in prison; after doing three, they petition for *gracia* (pardon), and generally get it, only to at once recommence their criminal career.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING IN ENGLAND, WITH PARTICULARS REGARDING RECENT CHANGES.

BY JOHN BEDFORD LENO.

NEARLY every trade in England, during recent years, has undergone a revolution, more or less complete. In some instances the change has been sudden, but with regard to that now under consideration, it has been a growth, and yet the outcome has been, nevertheless, startling. We purpose, in the present article, to trace these changes to their sources, and show the influences that have, more or less, contributed to produce the present order of trade operations in the English capital.

There is little doubt that the cutting down of prices had much to do with the falling off in the quality of printing done in England. This falling off was at once marked and general. Another cause may possibly have been in the adoption of cylinder machines. The stoppage of such machines was usually attended with complete temporary idleness upon the part of the layer-on and taker-off. To prevent such waste, the process of making ready was performed in too hurried a manner and if, after starting, the impression sank in places and became uneven, the probability was that, barring an outside patch on the blanket, no notice would be taken of it. In Scotland, where labor was at least twenty-five per cent cheaper than in England, greater care was exemplified, and the result was that the great Scotch houses netted a large number of publishers' orders that had hitherto given employment to English printers. This put English printers on their mettle. The correctness of this view will be at once seen if a copy of *Chambers' Journal* of twenty years ago is contrasted with any journal printed in England at that date, the contrast being most marked in work done from stereoplates, which were carted thither by the ton, the grounds of the preference being both cheapness and quality. The better quality of the printing was often accounted for by the superiority of the inks used by the Scotch houses; but while admitting that the cheap inks of Scotland were better than those made by English firms, there cannot be a doubt that the greater contributor to Scotch machine printing rested in the care taken to secure an even impression. For the better class of bookwork platen machines long held their own, despite their slowness. Indeed, at the time mentioned, it was quite common to hear both

men and masters declare that nothing but a flat pressure would do for first-class bookwork. No one in his senses would now quote that sentence approvingly. As time rolled on, the capacities of rotary machines became better understood, and the end of the rivalry was that platen machines were almost entirely superseded, and became of no more worth than what they would fetch as old iron. This could not possibly have been the case if their vaunted superiority had remained permanent. As the quality of cylindrical printing gained favor, they were generally adopted, but the question that speedily presented itself was how to keep them fully employed. English printers lowered their prices, gave more attention to their work, and, by canvassing their old customers, got back a considerable portion of the work they had lost. Scotch printing ink manufacturers pushed their wares in the English markets, and, in order to do this more effectually started branch offices, and increased the number of their traveling agents. So successful were they that several of the old English firms were on the point of putting up their shutters. Without opposition, they had for years confined themselves to the well-worn grooves they had run in—their inks had been allowed to deteriorate, and their prices remained unlowered. Whether new men took the reins at these old firms, or their then proprietors and managers saw the necessity of moving with the times, it would be difficult to ascertain; but this much is certain, their inks were improved and their prices lowered to that of their Scotch rivals. So it came about that the English machine-minder no longer labored under the serious disadvantage of having to work with inferior ink. During the interval between the time spoken of and the present, the price of black ink has fallen fifty per cent at the least, and colored in a much larger proportion, with this additional advantage so far as the latter is concerned, that it washes away more readily. The residue of the old inks, red especially, was observable on chase, furniture and type for months after using—nay, may it not be truthfully asserted that it was never lost sight of. It clung like paint and was never got rid of; and in many cases it has been known to have destroyed whole fonts of type; especially was this the case when the type used was small and delicate. The very commonest colored ink is an improvement in these respects upon the highest priced used formerly. Whether this results from more care in preparing the material, or changes in the material itself, may be left to others to decide, but possibly to both.

In jobbing printing, the introduction and use of the cropper or treadle machine led to printing without wetting, paper being substituted for blankets. The improved taste apparent in the display is mainly due to typographical journals who have made a practice of giving prizes to both apprentices and workmen for the best exhibited taste in setting up cards, billheads, circulars, handbills, etc. Newer, if not better, type is now used. Indeed, customers are no longer ignorant of the difference between good type and "hobnails," and will have none of the latter, or rather of the work executed therewith. So particular have they become in regard to the condition of the type used that numerous demands are often made upon the printer by

the renewal of fonts that in days gone by would have been considered in fair condition. Fancy fonts are continually coming in and going out of fashion. This, again, entails heavy outlay upon printers who are determined to maintain or improve their position. A few years back old style type was all the rage. It mattered not whether it was readable or unreadable so long as it bore an antique appearance. This craze is fast dying out, and once more the master printer has to dip deeply into his pockets to meet the altered taste of his customers. A few years back nothing would do without the use of a combination border or Japanese ornaments. These were not only expensive, but from the fact that they soon became anything but novel, customers tired of them, and the time is fast coming when they will have to be consigned to the metal pot.

The excellence of the pictorial posters of America had long been advertised by English actors on their return from that country, and, to a limited extent only, was justified by the specimens exhibited by American traveling companies. It was, however, not till the Haverly negro troupe entered the metropolis that the superiority of American pictorial posters was fully recognized. The reason why English theatrical work of the nature mentioned was so far behind admits of easy explanation. Real artistic designs can only be obtained in England by an outlay corresponding to the excellence of the work required. The prices managers were prepared to pay for this kind of work were exceedingly low. It cannot be thought for one moment that England lacked the necessary artistic talent. All the world knows that few nations can excel her in this particular. It may also be stated that, in the artistic circles it was held to be degrading to perform work of this kind at any price; and it would have required a very big price indeed to have induced an artist of any standing some twenty years ago to have lent himself to such work. All this has changed, and this is how the change was brought about: When Wilkie Collins' "Woman in White" was produced at the Olympic Theater, an artist friend of the author sketched the design for the chief poster. It was printed in black ink, and from a wood block; but the artistic excellence of the design was of such a nature as to command general attention and unqualified praise. That single poster broke the ice, so far as artists of superior talent engaging in this department of printed advertisements were concerned. Theatrical managers favored with long runs opened their purse-strings wider and wider, and so the change continued till we have pictorial posters to which those of an earlier date are in no way comparable. So excellent has the run of posters become that Mr. Moy Thomas, the theatrical critic of the *Daily News*; was led into the belief that the blocks had been bought, after being used up for more ambitious purposes. He accused a well-known theatrical printer of Nottingham of dealing in second-hand productions, but this charge was speedily disposed of. Good as such work now is, it is bound to improve. Artists are having a hard time of it now in England, and so they are open to a bid, and strong as the fear of a damaged reputation may be, it is bound to die out, for "Necessity has no master."

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WASHOUT PROCESS OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

BY HERMAN REINBOLD.

AMONG the many processes of mechanical engraving, described by the writer in THE INLAND PRINTER, the so-called washout process of photo-engraving has not been mentioned, on account of the many difficulties which are encountered in working it. But, as in all the processes now in use, to the advantage of the graphic arts, great progress has been made, both in the manner of obtaining the desired effect and in the result.

It may be inferred that the washout process is simply a variation of the many gelatine processes in use, but this is not the case, as the principle upon which it is based is an entirely different one. It is especially adapted for fine work, as no lines are lost, as is often the case with engravings made by the swelled gelatine method.

The negative, which is made in the manner which has been described several times in THE INLAND PRINTER, has to be reversed, or the film has to be stripped from the regular negative, which any ordinary photographer can do.

The plates for this method can be kept any length of time, an advantage which the swelled process does not possess. They are prepared in the following manner:

Three ounces of soft gelatine (French or German) are soaked in fourteen ounces of cold water for half an hour, and then heated until dissolved, and a homogeneous mass is formed, whereupon it is put into a dish and kept at a temperature of 100 to 125 degrees for forty-eight consecutive hours. It will be found that by this method the gelatine changes its nature, decomposes, and emits a disagreeable odor. In order to keep it from overflowing it must now be stirred frequently, whereupon five drams of sugar, two drams of glycerine and half a dram (fluid) of ammonia is added, and finally one dram of lamp-black mixed with it. It is then heated again for ten minutes, without allowing the solution to boil. Next a solution of one and a half dram of bichromate of ammonia in very little water, is added. After this the mixture is filtered several times through cotton, and put back into a heat of about 140 degrees.

To make the sensitive plates, the glasses are first rubbed with an oil rag, or better, covered with a solution of two ounces of white beeswax, in eight ounces of benzine or gasoline, which makes a fine wax film on the glass, while the dissolving agents devaporates, thus preventing the gelatine film from sticking. Before the plates are floated they have to be leveled, as heretofore described, and kept in a dark room, at moderate heat. Put as much solution on the plates as they will hold, but care must be taken not to get dust or air-bubbles on them. They are then dried at a very low heat, which will take about two or three days. As soon as the film is dry, it is loosened by a knife, and taken off the glass. Upon this the picture is printed under the negative. Care must be taken, however, that the glass side of the gelatine film is next the negative and exposed to the sun for about fifteen minutes. In diffused or electric light the time of exposure is, of course, longer.

When printed, the film is taken in the dark room, and pasted upon a metal plate, by means of rubber solution or

asphaltum, the exposed side up. As soon as it sticks tight, a soft brush, dipped into boiling water and rubbed over the film, will bring up the picture, as all the places not affected by the rays of the light will wash off. This is continued until all the soft gelatine is entirely removed. The plate is then put into alcohol, which takes up the superfluous water, and dried. From this plate an electrotpe may be made directly. It will be found that every line will come up unchanged, like in the negative, if the time of exposure directed has been observed.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE NINE-HOUR SYSTEM—WILL IT INJURE OR BENEFIT THE WORKINGMAN?

BY SAM. G. SLOANE.

THE above question is one of importance to every wage-worker. Its answer does not lie in blatant demands nor solemn warnings. The answer to this question, if given in full, would involve almost the whole field of political economy, a science which, alas! is too little understood by the masses. The salutary effects of a knowledge of this branch of science is almost wholly lost to the wage-worker—he, knowing nothing of it, of course is not influenced in his actions by its laws. He sees only things visible through the eyes; he is entirely governed by that which is seen, knowing nothing at all of that which is not seen; he reads the written laws, and knows not the existence of any others. In his agitation of the nine-hour system he sees only the lessening of the hours of labor with [nominally] the same rate of wages. This appears to him all the argument necessary to offer in favor of adopting the system. Nine hours work per day, with the same number of dollars and cents that he formerly received for ten hours per day, is what he sees; there are things which follow that he does not see. Man's hours of labor are governed by the demands of his existence, augmented by the supplementary demands of cultivated tastes of luxury. Let it here be understood that all things above the actual necessities of a bare existence are counted luxuries in political economy; and let it also be understood that the expression "bare existence" does not mean a starvation or miserable existence, but means a comfortable existence with which the ordinary or average man is content, and in the possession of which he can feel secure—food enough to keep up bodily strength and health, shelter enough to amply protect him from the severity of the elements. It is only a question of the limit of man's wants and his ability to produce that governs the amount of labor he will be compelled to perform. All know the day's work of today is shorter than in times past, and no one will deny that the production is greater. If man chose to live now as he did even a few years back—but a generation or so—with the present facilities for production, it would require much less than nine hours per day to satisfy his wants. But, alas! alack! man's wants are no nearer satisfied now than they were hundreds of years ago. As above stated, the rule is that the agitator of the shorter-hours system sees only the number of hours work performed per day, and the amount in dollars and cents received in remuneration therefor. By his speech and actions he shows that he understands not

the law of wages. The wages of the laborer depends upon the amount of the product of his labor. In other words, a man cannot have more of things than he can produce, and if the quantity demanded for his existence requires all his time over and above that demanded by nature for sleep, he will be compelled to put in his *whole* time to obtain a bare existence. This being the case in a community of laborers, *all* would have to keep occupied all the time. By this illustration it can be seen that the quantity one has depends solely upon the quantity produced. Money and the prices of the things produced play no part whatever in the matter, except the lamentable fact that it is these two things, money and price, which blind us to the real conditions. Let the wage-worker understand that the amount he receives for his labor depends *entirely* upon the amount he produces; that shorter hours will of necessity mean less production, and that less production means a smaller portion for each in the division, then he will understand that it is physically impossible to maintain the same [actual] rate of wages for nine hours' work per day as is at present maintained for ten hours' work per day, assuming, of course, that the same rate of production per hour is maintained under the nine-hour system as now obtains under the ten-hour *régime*. In but one way can the shorter-hour system be brought about without injury to the producers, and that is to accomplish as much production in nine hours as is now accomplished in ten.

It will probably be asked how it can be maintained that the wage-worker will be injured, if, by concerted action, the system is adopted and he receives the same rate of pay for nine hours as he is now paid for ten? The answer is: the products of the laborer under the new system will cost more than under the present, and will in the natural action of the laws of political economy be advanced in price to the consumers—that is, the laborer himself being a consumer, will receive less in exchange for his wages under the new system than he at present receives under the system now in vogue, which demonstrates the above proposition, that the laborer's wages depends upon the sum total of production resulting therefrom. It is the statement of the simple proposition that the greater the production the greater will be the share of each in the [equitable] division. Let it then be understood by the laborer that the only way he can escape injury from the adoption of the shorter-hours system, is to see to it that the sum total of production is not at the same time reduced in proportion to the lessening of the number of hours he works per day.

One of the best arguments made for the adoption of the nine-hour system is that it will make room for the employment of a greater number of workers. This point is really defensible, but its tenability utterly annihilates the claim of some of the nine-hour advocates, that there will be as much production under it as now results under the ten-hour system. These two claims are paradoxical. If the new system makes room for a greater number of workers, it will be on account of less production; if the production is as great as now, there will be no demand for more workers, as the rate of production now supplies all demands. It seems to be unwise to demand nine hours' work and

the same wages as is now received for ten. It would seem enough to demand the nine hours with the present rate of pay per hour. Even this demand, if acceded to, will add to the cost of the productions, because it will not be accompanied by a corresponding rate of reduction in proportion to the production of rents, taxes, insurance, interest charge and salaries of persons paid at yearly rates, etc. The margin of profit in all businesses today is not large enough to admit of the inevitable shrinkage of production being taken entirely therefrom, even though it were not an easy matter for the employers to protect themselves by gradually advancing prices. The fact is the world cannot do as much work in nine hours as it can in ten, and if the nine-hour system is adopted the loss will inevitably fall upon the laborers for a time at least or until the rate of production increases to the point that nine hours' work will accomplish as much as is now accomplished in ten. This is a robust, sturdy fact which no amount of rhetoric can change, nor force, nor threats, nor demands overthrow. But, if the workers deem the ultimate advantage that will accrue sufficient recompense for the present sacrifice, let them go ahead, and God speed their cause; if not, let them "bide a wee" until a more opportune time shall have arrived.

If not already here, the time is near at hand when the number of hours of work per day will be lessened from the sole, natural cause that the rate of production is so great as to warrant it. Leisure is man's object in saving, and to enable him to save production must outstrip consumption, which today it does in a large degree. The degree of saving measures man's desire to work. If the degree of saving is sufficient with short hours, short hours must come, but until it is sufficient, come they will not. The agitation is proof that the time is nearing for the shortening, if not actually here. If inaugurated, and the time is not yet ripe, the nine-hour system cannot prevail; an actual test only can decide this question, even when the time is fully ripe. To attempt to force a reduction of the number of hours which shall constitute a day's work, before the time for such a reduction has naturally arrived, is but to invite injury and disaster for the laboring men themselves. In all such premature attempts the injury finally and inevitably falls upon them in the end. Let us, therefore, counsel judgment and caution; let us profit by experience, and substitute in this instance therefor foresight. Experience teaches effectually but brutally; let us substitute a more gentle teacher—that of foresight.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

BY AUGUST DONATH.

A HOUSE is not well built unless the groundwork, the foundation, is firmly laid. It is the same with an organization like the International Typographical Union. The fundament on which it rests is the grand motto, "All for one, each for all." To be effective as a national or international organization, its affairs must be in the hands of a strong, central authority, which is at all times sustained, readily and loyally, by its component parts. Laws once made by the legally constituted law-making body

should be scrupulously obeyed. The executive should be firm in compelling, if need be, such obedience. This is my idea of what the time-honored International should be. A strong central authority can do little, if any, permanent injury by an abuse of its power. However arrogant, however imperious, an incumbent of the presidential office might prove, his tenure of office is so brief, the time to bring him to a realization that he is but the instrument of the powers that made him, comes so surely, that no serious harm can result if a mistake in his selection should happen to be made. Greater, far, the results which might attend laxity on the part of subordinate unions, in fulfilling their duties toward the central body. Like a cancer, insubordination demoralizes an army, or an organization, and once take from the minds of craftsmen the confident reliance that the chain of unions, of which the International Typographical Union is composed, is a tower of strength in the hour of emergency, and it will be but a rope of sand hereafter. This, then, is my conclusion: That in the struggle of the union printers of the land for fair wages and reasonable hours, they will be successful or otherwise in the degree that they sustain one another. And that can most intelligently be done by loyal support of those in charge of the affairs of the organization. No matter how strong, how apparently invincible a local union may be, it is sure to be undermined if weakness is allowed to exist elsewhere. Our organization is, especially of late years, something like the levee which protects miles upon miles of lowlands from disastrous overflow. A fissure in the protecting dam, no matter at what point, means disaster everywhere. And only too industriously are forces at work, north, south, east and west, to make a breach in our fortifications. They may succeed in Philadelphia, in Chicago, in Washington, in St. Louis, but if we rise to the importance of united, forceful action, their success will be short-lived. To effect such good results we must learn to keep in mind that the typographical world is larger than the boundaries of our respective local jurisdictions, and that what hurts our brothers elsewhere will surely come home to us. We may think all is well with us, and hence become indifferent as regards the trials of others; but we will surely rue our grievous mistake. A strong executive, a well-supplied treasury, a general funeral of clannishness and local exclusiveness, and the International Typographical Union will be found equal to the trials, which seem to await her just now.

THE Belgian or satin paper, which has the appearance of silk or satin, has a calendered and sized book paper as a foundation layer. The paper is printed with the zinc white ground in No. 3 varnish, and when dry the sheets are run through a calendering machine. Where the latter cannot be had, take a lithographic stone polished as smoothly as possible, and with oxalic acid, water and paper make a paste (oxalic acid must be powdered before the water is poured on it) and rub it over the stone until it has the appearance of a looking-glass. This can best be done by using a large piece of cork, smooth on the bottom, and a piece of woolen cloth or flannel over it. With this dabber rub the oxalic acid on the stone, with heavy pressure, in the same manner as in stone grinding. When the printed and asbestos-dusted sheets are pulled through the press—the printed side, of course, to the polished surface of the stone—the asbestos will be by this pressure fastened to the sheets by its lengthy fibers, and give thereby the satin-like appearance of which we have spoken.—*Exchange*.

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276	Canary Laid.....	4 20	4 70	5 80
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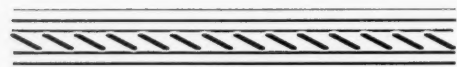
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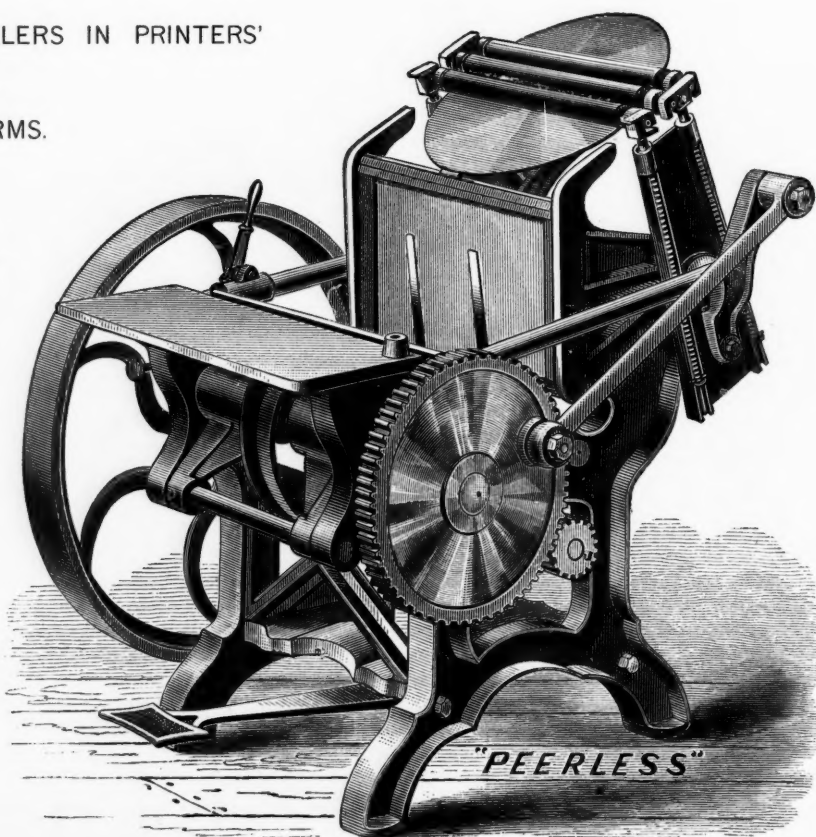
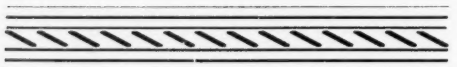


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TWO RIVERS, WIS.

Houghton Bros. and Co.

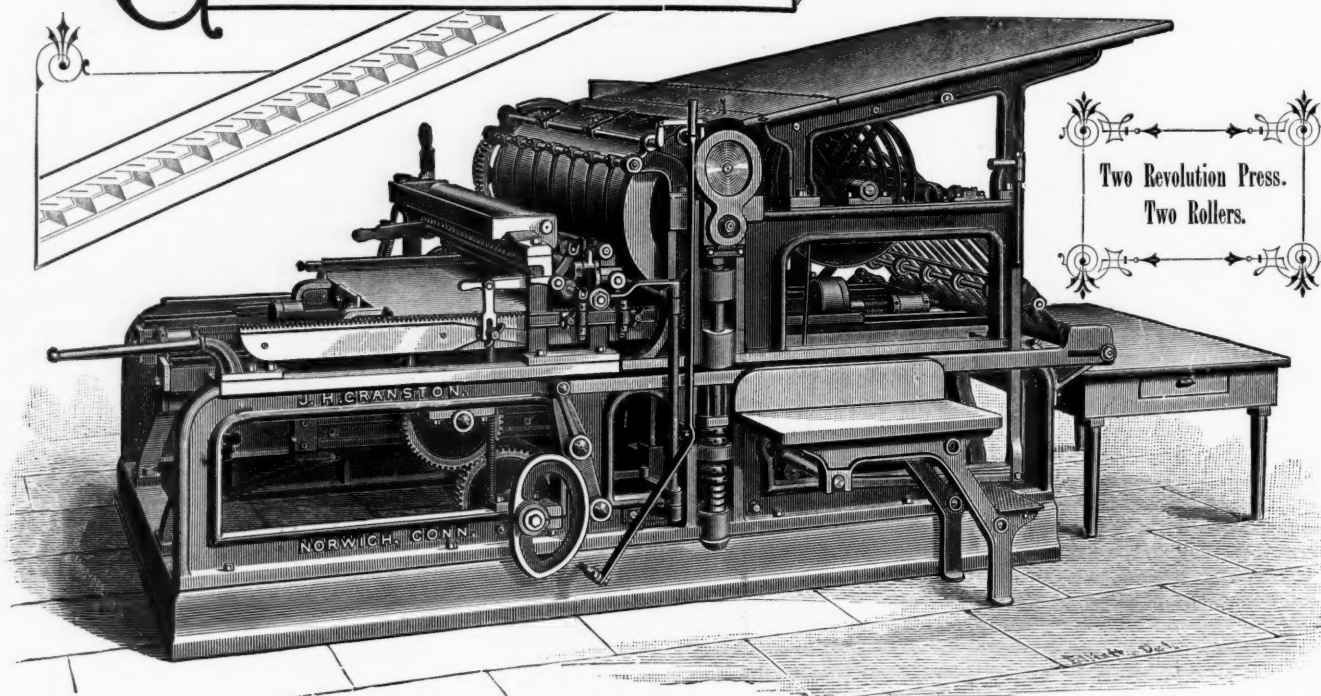
Photo Engravers

102-104
S. CLARK STREET
CHICAGO

The advertisement is enclosed in a rectangular border. At the top, the name 'Houghton Bros. and Co.' is written in a large, bold, blackletter font. The word 'and' is smaller and positioned between 'Bros.' and 'Co.'. Below the name, a profile portrait of a woman with dark, curly hair is shown, facing left. The portrait is rendered in a detailed, engraved style. On either side of the portrait, there are decorative musical notes and staves. Below the portrait, the words 'Photo Engravers' are written in a large, bold, blackletter font. Below this, the address '102-104 S. CLARK STREET CHICAGO' is written in a smaller, blackletter font. The entire advertisement is framed by a simple rectangular border.

THE

"CRANSTON."



Two Revolution Press.
Two Rollers.

J. H. CRANSTON,

NORWICH, CONN.

THE CELEBRATED

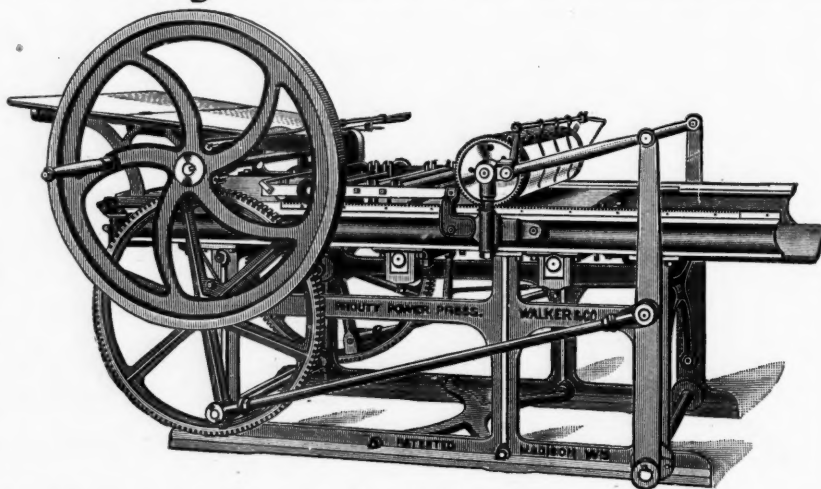
PROUTY CYLINDER NEWS, JOB AND BOOK PRESSES.

The Standard Newspaper Prouty.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1.—7 Column Folio,	\$550 00
No. 2.—8 " "	600 00
No. 3.—9 " "	675 00

BOXED AND ON CARS.



No. 1.—7 Column Folio,	\$600 00
No. 2.—8 " "	700 00
No. 3.—9 " "	800 00

BOXED AND ON CARS.

The Improved Country Prouty.

Square Sides and Patent Throw-Off.

New Series 1886.

SIZES AND PRICES.

Write for Terms and Cash Discounts on the Five Roller News and Job Press and the New Eight Roller Combination Book Press.

THESE PRESSES WILL SAVE YOU FROM \$300 TO \$1,300.

SPLENDID BARGAINS IN WASHINGTON PRESSES AND JOBBERS.

Write to W. G. WALKER & CO., Sole Proprietors, Madison, Wis.



BROWN FOLDING MACHINE CO. ERIE, PA.



Newspaper and periodical Folders of our make are the simplest and fastest machines in the market. —

They are made of the best material and warranted to perform more work than any other make. Our attaching Fold-

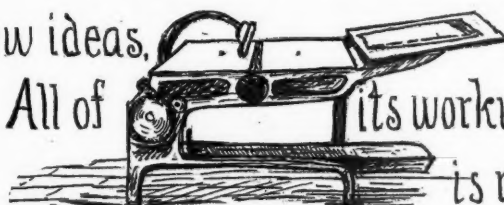


ers can be attached to any drum, single or double cylinder press. & We desire to call attention to our new Book Folder as being something of special interest to bookmakers. In its



construction we have aimed to overcome complication and embodied new ideas, such as become a modern

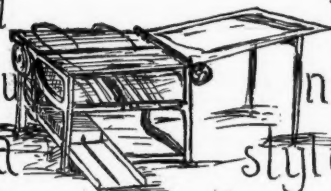
machine. All of its working parts are accessible and the operator is not required to be an expert.



We are willing to place this machine in competitive trial with any other make. Another new machine is our Double Pamphlet Folder. These are made in a variety of styles and turn out more

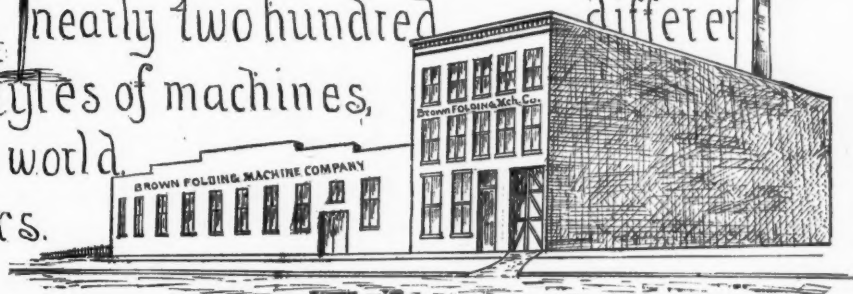
work than any similar machine. There is are but few kinds of work we cannot perform on some one of our Folders. We

manufacture nearly two hundred sizes and styles of machines,



being the largest in the world.

Send for full particulars.



Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Mail, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg & Co. (all offices), Sioux City Printing Company, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, St. Paul Dispatch, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Bloomington Pantagraph, Dubuque Herald, Dubuque Times, Dubuque Telegraph, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Omaha Bee, Omaha Herald, Quincy News, Oshkosh Northwestern, Kalamazoo Telegraph, Kalamazoo News, Saginaw Courier, East Saginaw News, Burlington Hawkeye, Burlington Gazette, Keokuk Gates City, Denver News, Los Angeles (Cal.) Times-Mirror, Kansas City News, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

Babcock Printing Presses and Howard
Iron Works' Paper Cutting and
Bookbinding Machinery.



IT IS AN ECONOMIZER OF BRONZE POWDER.



HAS NO RIVAL, IS ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

The bronze is received in the top (which is closed tightly by the slide shown in cut), and delivered through valves in the center of the fur at bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper. The supply regulated by thumb-screw at end of pad. It is of convenient size, very light, and positively prevents all waste, as the "Elm City" feeds only as fast as wanted, and just where you want it, on the work, and not all over the table.

Price, large size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches, \$2.50.
For light work, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, 1.50.

"SPLENDID LITTLE MACHINE."—Your Elm City Counter is a splendid little machine, and must drive out all others.—*Central Type Foundry, St. Louis.*

"GOOD MACHINES."—We have sold several of your Elm City Card Cutters, and know them to be good machines.—*Collins & M'Leester, Letter Founders, Phila.*

Send for description of these, and all our other goods.

Manufactured by G. D. R. HUBBARD, New Haven, Conn.

SOMETHING NEW EVERY MONTH IN THIS SPACE.

EVERY PRINTER KNOWS THIS MACHINE.

THE LITTLE GIANT LEAD AND RULE CUTTER has supplanted all other rule cutters, and is admittedly the best in the world.

The No. 3 size is NEW—larger and stronger than the original cutter, now known as the No. 1. For large offices it is the Rule Cutter. It will be sold on trial. . . .



No. 1, gauges 12 inches, \$8.00
No. 2, gauges 12 inches, graduated to picas, 9.00
No. 3, gauges 18 inches, graduated to picas, 12.00
Boxing, 30 and 50 cents.

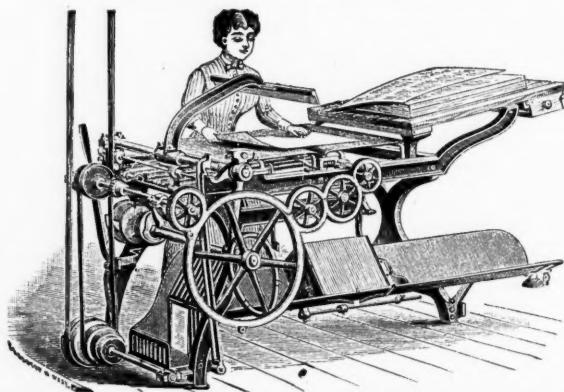
Send for a handsome four page circular with rule designs in colors, showing all our Brass Rule Working Tools.

GOLDING & CO.

Fort-Hill Square, - - - BOSTON, MASS.

PAPER FOLDING MACHINES

For Fine Book and Pamphlet Work.



FOLDING, and FOLDING and PASTING MACHINES.

Feeding to side guides for PERIODICAL WORK.

CHAMBERS, BROTHER & CO.,

Fifty-Second St., below Lancaster Ave.,

PHILADELPHIA.

MONTAGUE & FULLER, General Agents,

41 Beekman Street, - - - NEW YORK.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR 183-187 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Two dollars per annum in advance; for six months, one dollar; sample copies, twenty cents.

Great Britain and Ireland, postage paid, eleven shillings and four pence per annum.

To countries within the postal union, seventy-five cents per annum additional. Postage stamps are not desirable, but when it is found necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	ONE YEAR.
Plain card	\$ 5 00	\$13 50	\$ 25 50	\$ 48 00
One-eighth page	10 00	27 00	51 00	96 00
One-quarter page	15 00	40 50	76 50	144 00
One-half page	25 00	67 50	127 50	240 00
One page	42 00	113 50	214 00	400 00

WANT COLUMN.

Twenty-five cents per line; minimum, 75 cents. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by the following:

M. P. McCoy, General Agent for Great Britain and Ireland, 7 Water Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, Eng.
 CHAS. W. CURRY, 183 Madison street, Chicago.
 DOMINION TYPEFOUNDING CO., Montreal, Canada.
 E. A. STAHLBRODT, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y.
 ELM CITY PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 379 State street, New Haven, Conn.
 GOLDING & CO., 183 Fort Hill Sq., Boston.
 H. L. PELOUZE & SON, 314 and 316 Eighth street N. W., Washington.
 J. G. MENGEL & CO., typefounders, Baltimore, Md.
 JOSEPH MAUDLIN, pressroom of W. B. Burford, Indianapolis, Ind.
 L. GRAHAM & SON, 99 Gravier street, New Orleans.
 ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.
 W. MERK, 234 East Main street, Rochester, N. Y.
 A. N. TRIMBLE, 110 E. Twelfth street, Kansas City.
 C. C. GOW, 1513 Dodge street, Omaha, Neb.
 S. G. DUNLOP, 77 Nelson street, Toronto, Ont.
 L. L. TALBOTT, care of Iowa Printing Co., Des Moines, Ia.
 P. A. LOERSCH, Free Press News Room, Detroit, Mich.
 CHAS. MCCREARY & CO., 142 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 WESSEL & CO., 11 Spruce street, New York.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1887.

OUR FIFTH VOLUME.

WITH the present issue we present to our many thousands of readers the first number of the fifth volume of THE INLAND PRINTER. It is almost needless to add in this connection that it will be our persistent aim to retain it in the high position it now fills—the acknowledged representative journal of the printing trade in the United States and Dominion of Canada—and that from month to month new and special features of interest will appear in its columns. Under these assurances, we confidently and respectfully ask the continued patronage of our advertisers and subscribers.

"WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?"

SUCH is the pertinent inquiry contained in a communication recently received from a Springfield (Ohio) correspondent, who incloses a list of prices advertised by a professedly reputable printing and stationery firm in that city, and asks THE INLAND PRINTER to give the actual cost of the stock necessary to fill each order, so that its readers may judge for themselves on what principle and margin of profit such an establishment does business, or rather professes to do business.

In compliance therewith we present the following, the first column representing the prices charged by the firm referred to for the completed job, the second column representing cost of stock only:

1,000 letterheads	\$1 90	\$1 50
5,000 " "	8 50	7 50
1,000 packet noteheads	1 30	90
5,000 " " "	5 75	4 50
1,000 fine linen packet noteheads	1 40	85
1,000 statements	1 20	75
5,000 " " "	5 00	3 75
1,000 1/8 sheet billheads	1 10	70
5,000 " " "	4 80	3 50
1,000 1/4 sheet billheads	1 50	53
5,000 " " "	6 50	2 65
1,000 No. 6 XX white envelopes	1 75	1 47
2,000 " " "	3 50	2 94
5,000 " " "	8 25	7 35

This, we are sorry to state, is not an isolated example. The country is honeycombed with misnamed printing offices, which are not only turning out work at rates which mean ultimate ruin to the party producing it, but indirect injury to every reputable firm doing business on correct business principles. It requires no argument to prove that an honest firm—and we use the term in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—which intends to meet its honest obligations, and pay a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, *cannot* furnish the stock for and print 5,000 letterheads for \$8.50, when the cost of the former amounts to \$7.50, or 5,000 No. 6 XX white envelopes for \$8.25, which cost \$7.35, leaving in the one instance the meager margin of \$1 and in the other 90 cents to pay for composition, presswork, occupying nearly five hours, ink, wear and tear of machinery, etc. This is a disreputable feature of the business, which we insist it is the bounden duty of the Employing Printers' Association to stamp out at all hazards, and in all attempts to do so they will have, we feel satisfied, the moral and material assistance of every manly, intelligent workman. The pirates who indulge in the practice referred to—and we beg pardon of the Malays for the comparison—should be placed without the pale of social or business recognition, because they are doing more to demoralize the trade than the demands of all the labor associations in the country combined.

We see no reason why a concerted line of action between members of the Employing Printers' Association and members of the International Typographical Union should not be effected, in so far as relates to members of the latter assisting by every means within their power all employers who are determined to make war on the repre-

sentatives of a system which leads to demoralization and ruin, and which renders it an impossibility for honorable men to comply with what, under different auspices, would be considered a reasonable request. Union printers would help themselves, as well as their employers, by adopting such a course.

How this may be most acceptably accomplished is a matter for future consideration and deliberation by all parties interested, though we cannot refrain from quoting in connection therewith a suggestion from a representative employing printer in Pittsburgh. Under date of September 29 he says: "Is it possible to form a national society, and that society to combine on a system of prices that will place the business of printing on a profitable footing—as has been accomplished in nearly all the manufacturing trades? The inclosed clipping might prove of advantage, if it could be adopted in our line. It is taken from the Window Glass Association: 'First—Clearance cards both ways, i. e., no member of the Workers' Union shall be permitted to work for a manufacturer who has not a clearance card from the Manufacturers' Association.'"

WILL THERE BE A CONFLICT?

THE action taken at the recent sessions of the International Typographical Union, deciding that on and after November 1, 1887, nine hours shall constitute a day's work in all offices under its jurisdiction, in localities where more than sixty men are employed, and the counter-action of the employing printers in many of the larger cities, would seem to indicate that a conflict is impending. It is not within the jurisdiction, or rather the province of THE INLAND PRINTER, a strictly technical trade journal, to interfere in disputes between employer and employé, yet it cannot let the present opportunity go by without expressing the fervent hope that an amicable and mutually satisfactory agreement may be reached before the time set for its adoption arrives, and that the sober second thought will induce both parties to call a halt before open hostilities are declared.

We recognize the fact that employers have rights which employés cannot afford to ignore; and, on the other hand, that employés have rights which no honorable employer desires to ignore, and that reason, justice and common sense will do a great deal more to remove friction and its causes than flying at each other's throats. Nothing is ultimately gained by high-handed, unreasonable exactions, and no advantages obtained by either party under such circumstances will be permanent in character. While there are a few chronic growlers on either side, we believe the great bulk of employing, as well as journeymen printers, are willing to concede what is *right*, and that in the definition and scope of this word there would be little, if any, difference of opinion.

It is certainly unfortunate, to say the least, that the resolution referring to the enforcement of the nine-hour system should have been so loosely constructed that under its phraseology only *five* pressmen's unions are affected by it—Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco. For example: Cincinnati, St. Louis, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Indianapolis, Albany, Rochester,

Cleveland, Detroit, and all cities where the membership does not exceed sixty, are virtually permitted to work *ten hours*, while the presses in the first-mentioned points would run but *nine*; and it is here where the shoe pinches the tightest. It is all very well to say such omission was unintentional. Be this as it may, it is an omission which will doubtless be taken advantage of to the detriment of the trade in the cities referred to, and it is just as well to look this fact fairly and squarely in the face as to dodge it; and it would be an act of rank injustice, in our opinion, to compel the employers in Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and Baltimore, etc., where the runs frequently reach the hundreds of thousands, to shut down their machines at five o'clock while the presses of competing towns can run till six. This is a plain, simple fact, and no pettifogging can gainsay it. We have always insisted, and still insist, that the only possibility of securing a reduction of the hours of labor depends on its universal recognition and adoption, and we are more satisfied than ever of the correctness of our views.

Again, we very much question the propriety of making a distinction between unions, under any circumstances, no matter whether they have sixty or six hundred members. It smacks too much of class legislation. If nine hours' work is enough for a Chicago printer, it is certainly enough for a printer in Bloomington, Springfield, Joliet, Peoria or Quincy, and if the International Typographical Union is not able to enforce it in every union under its jurisdiction, it had better defer action till it can.

But this argument is somewhat foreign to our present purpose. As already stated, we believe a large majority of employers are honorable, fair-minded men, and we do not believe the International would lose caste or sacrifice its dignity by appointing a committee to meet with or consult a similar committee from an employers' national association, if formed. There are always two sides to a question, and no better evidence of the weakness of a cause can be afforded than a refusal to listen to the arguments of an opponent, or dispassionately discuss the merits of the "other side."

A HEALTHY SIGN.

THE fact cannot be denied by those who closely watch the shifting tide of popular demand, in the matter of type and presswork, that the tendency of the age is strongly toward utilization. The craze for productions outraging proportion, and running to the extreme of the capabilities of material, has evidently run its course. The shrewdest and most practical among business men are convinced of the lack of dignity and taste exhibited in such displays, and are objecting to be longer regarded as indorsers of typographic monstrosities, and demanding printing that will not bewilder the eye, outrage common sense, and make it well-nigh impossible to decipher the very information they desire to impart. They realize that beauty is not inconsistent with chaste and unelaborated work; that plainness is a condition precedent to success; that Egyptian hieroglyphic characters and ideo-graphic symbols are pandering to mistaken conceptions of art, and that they are *particeps criminis* by longer submitting to

cabalistic twistings justified neither by the demands of trade nor common sense.

All of labor is hedged about by an individualism and nobility that should never be lost sight of or permitted to be demoralized. This is especially true of printing, the art of arts, and most beneficial of all to mankind, whose first effort was, and should be, to perfect legibility, and everything detracting from this essential should be discarded without compunction.

For a time business craved for and was attracted by the novel, and hoped to find in it satisfactory results. Such has not been the case, however, except in a very limited degree, and these have been overshadowed by the almost universal use of the unmeaning and fantastic, until the sober second thought is bringing men back from wandering after the unmethodical to the clean, chaste, pure and practical, and printing has much to be thankful therefor.

THE PAPER PLANT.

IN New Mexico and Arizona there are vast tracts of desert, sterile lands, wherein the very hills seem destitute of life, and where anything beautiful is neither seen nor suggested by surroundings—only a barren waste of worthlessness. Sahara-like, and second only in dreariness to that great ocean of sand where the “abomination of desolation” reigns supreme, God seems to have cursed that country. For leagues and leagues together there is not an oasis, not a drop of water, scarce a thing to be seen, save only the one diminutive palm-like shrub, which is the subject of this article.

It is a misshapen, grotesque-looking, twisted plant, which has for centuries been considered absolutely worthless. It is not green and fresh looking, but parched, and in color a dirty, greenish brown. It has no limb large enough to hitch a horse to; it is spurned by all animals as putting forth no tender shoot that might be eaten under the knawings of the most rapacious appetite. It affords the weary traveler no shadow extensive enough to fend him even in part from the fierce, scorching rays of the sun; in short it is an accursed, worthless nondescript, growing no one knows how, and drawing its nourishment from no one can imagine whence. At least it has been so considered for years and years.

As the world grows older, the world, in some respects, grows wiser, and it is gradually being discovered that as “nothing walks with aimless feet,” so nothing grows aimlessly, and the goblin tree herewith described has recently been discovered to have its uses too. The botanist calls our tree or rather shrub by the old Indian name of “yucca.” Some thinking individual not long ago fooled and fumbled with a fragment of it, and to that accidental and aimless pastime is due the discovery that the fiber of yucca palm makes the best newspaper material known to modern research.

The London *Telegraph*, one of the largest and greatest daily papers of the world, thinks so at least, for the manager of that journal has purchased in Arizona an immense plantation for the purpose of cultivating yucca. For some time past the *Telegraph* has been printed upon none other

than paper manufactured from yucca, and it is because of the satisfactory results obtained from it, after a thorough test, that so much capital has been invested with a view to its cultivation and exclusive use. Here is certainly a field for enterprise for somebody nearer home. As many American papermakers are constantly experimenting upon various materials, it would be well to prospect in Arizona, and see what there is in yucca. The manufacture of yucca paper might eventuate in a colossal and magnificent bonanza to an enterprising and energetic paper man or firm; at least more unlikely things have come to pass.

THE NINE-HOUR MOVEMENT.

A NUMBER of correspondents, some of whom are entire strangers to us, have taken exception to our article on the nine-hour movement in the August issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER*. Well, we suppose they have a right to their opinions, but whether our proposition was palatable to them or not is a matter of very small importance. We trust we have the moral courage to express our opinions, no matter whom they please or displease. We insist that the adoption of the nine-hour movement should have been kept apart and distinct from an advance in wages; in other words, if a principle was at stake it was the height of folly to jeopardize its recognition and adoption by handicapping it by asking the same wages for a nine-hour as for a ten-hour day's work. And we are right, too.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

THE next issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER* will contain the result of the awarding committee selected to decide on the merits of the various “Specimens for Competition,” which have recently appeared in its columns. As heretofore the committee will be selected from disinterested experts, whose names and addresses will be published, and whose standing will be a guarantee of good faith. In future, however, it is our intention to select the awarding committee from the various sections of the country, giving the members thereof ample time to compare notes and correspond with each other. This action, we believe, will meet the approbation of our readers, and at the same time encourage many who have heretofore lacked the courage to enter the list of competitors. “A faint heart never won a fair lady.” Many who now hold back, from mock modesty, would be surprised what they could accomplish if they would only try.

THE letter of our Buenos Aires correspondent in the present issue is worthy of more than a passing notice, especially to the pressbuilders and typefounders of the United States, showing, as it does, how completely they are ignored in all orders for printing material, and at the same time what a rich field for their enterprise it affords. The description of the city and characteristics of its inhabitants, though somewhat foreign to the mission of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, will no doubt prove interesting to those of its readers who have followed the series of articles which have appeared in its columns from time to time in relation to the printing trade in Argentina.

PRICE OF THE BIBLE.

IN the reign of King Edward I of England, the price of a fairly well written bible was \$350. The hire of a laborer was three half-pence per day, and the purchase of a copy would have taken such a person the earnings of 4,800 days, or thirteen years and fifty days; and, excluding the Sundays, something more than fifteen years and three months of constant labor would have been required to compass the price. It is quite within the limits, then, to say that to the man who now receives one dollar a day for his labor the bible costs twenty-two thousand times less than it did in the days of Edward I.

England produces the majority of the bibles used in Europe. In the past year the Bible Society issued 3,932,678 bibles and testaments. Fifty years ago the annual issue amounted to 600,000; now it generally exceeds 4,000,000. At the former period the cheapest bible was 50 cents, and the testament 20 cents. Now the prices are 12 cents and 2 cents, respectively, and all this wonderful production without grinding down the producers.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.—All rights reserved.

THE PRACTICAL PRINTER.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

INTRODUCTORY.

MANY "histories" and "treatises" have been written on the subject of printing, and great credit is due to some recent writers for the vast amount of information which they have supplied. It is well that we should know all that can be learned of the earliest growth and subsequent development of the art of printing, which has proved the greatest "tree of knowledge" that the world has ever produced. The printer who takes any pride in his business naturally desires to be as well posted in the history of the industry which gives him his bread as in the history of the country which gave him birth.

But while all this is true, and without wishing for a moment to depreciate the importance of such writings as have been referred to, there appears to be a growing need for a concise, yet exhaustive work, devoted to the practical side of the question, which will serve the purpose of an instructor for the learner, and a book of reference for the more advanced.

Therefore, the writer has undertaken to supply such a work, and though he feels somewhat doubtful of doing full justice to the subject, he nevertheless ventures forth, encouraged by the thought that he is engaged in a good cause, and that some measure of benefit to his fellow-craftsmen must be the result.

The great lack of the present day among printers is a knowledge of the rudiments of the business. A large number of men do certain things which they have seen others do without knowing the why or the wherefore, or understanding the necessity for doing such things in such ways, or the advisability of varying their methods to suit changed circumstances and contingencies. In fact, they learn to do their work much as a parrot learns to talk, and know no more of the fundamental principles of the

business than it does of the construction of the English language. Such men may acquire a superficial knowledge of the printers' art, and may manage to pull through in a crowd, but they are not and never will be printers in the best sense of the word.

Now, what is needed is a theoretical as well as a practical training. A great deal is sometimes made of the fact that a man is a practical printer in opposition to the idea of his being a theoretical printer, as though a theoretical knowledge of the business were of no account. This is a great mistake. It is of the utmost importance that a man should have a practical knowledge of his business, but unless he knows the theory, as well as the practice, he has no *knowledge* of it at all.

It is impossible to lay too much stress upon this part of the subject, and, therefore, though some may think enough has been said, yet for the sake of those whom it is intended to benefit the truth must be reiterated until it has made an impression that will be lasting and beneficial in its results. It is impossible to learn to read without first learning our letters, and it is also impossible to become a printer without first learning the rudiments or elementary lessons. Without learning the A, B, C of the business no accurate and sure knowledge of it can be obtained. Before a builder puts up a house he digs into the earth and lays a solid foundation. This digging and foundation laying has to be done before a knowledge of the printing business can be built up, and the deeper we dig the firmer will be the foundation, and the more lasting will be the superstructure.

It will be necessary to treat the two departments, composition and presswork, separately; and afterward several other subjects will be treated upon, such as machinery, power, ink, paper, cutting, managing, estimating, and many other matters which will be of advantage to the man who wants to become master of the business. A compositor needs to know something of the other branches in order to be better qualified for his own part of the work, and this is true of the pressman, and also of every man who is engaged in any one of the various departments. The compositor who knows something of presswork, will better understand how to put a form to press, and the pressman who knows something of composition, will know better how to treat his form when he gets it. There is no reason why this should lead to a man being a jack-of-all-trades, for some men take naturally to composition and would not be pressmen, and others take as naturally to presswork and would not be compositors.

One great difficulty which lies in the way of men trying to obtain this general knowledge of their business, is the fact that in most offices, particularly the larger ones, a man is engaged on only one part of the work, and some other men are engaged on the other parts, so that very little insight into more than one branch of the business can be obtained. It is the object of the writer to supply that deficiency, by going minutely into all the different parts of what goes to make up the general routine of a printing establishment—to follow the different classes of work from the moment they are handed in in the shape of "copy," till the time they go out to the customers. How few workmen know anything about the cost of

producing a job, or the price to be charged to the customer! They work from year's end to year's end without ever knowing what the public has to pay for the work they are engaged upon. And it is probable that the customer knows more about the cost of stock than the man who cuts it up, or the men who set the type and do the presswork. Moreover, it often happens that the manager or proprietor does not know how to give an estimate for a job, because he is not familiar with the cost of the different parts of the work. So he has to consult the foreman of the composing room as to cost of composition, the foreman of the pressroom for cost of presswork, the paper dealer for cost of stock, the ruler for cost of ruling, the binder for cost of binding, and so on through all the various occasions of expense. And then he calls himself a printer! Besides the ignominy connected with such a course, look at the loss of valuable time in thus arriving at the proper price to quote for a job that he may never get!

It may appear to some that this is taking too high ground, and they may be inclined to ask, "How many are there who know all these things?" To this question we answer, that there are hundreds of managers and proprietors who know them as fully as they know their alphabet. Those who do not know may think this is incredible, and to such we will quote Hamlet's remark to Horatio: "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy." But perhaps sufficient has been said on this point to impress the reader with an idea of its importance, and to lead him to resolve that, very soon, he will make himself master of these things as far as he may have opportunity.

Those who desire to become printers, and those printers who desire to become better acquainted with the details of their business, are invited to accompany the writer through the subsequent pages, which will be devoted exclusively to the unfolding of the various phases of the business, nothing being considered too trivial to mention, so long as it can be used to promote the end in view, namely: imparting a sound theoretical and practical knowledge of printing. No attempt at fine language will be made, but what is said will be stated in plain, simple, every-day phraseology, so that everyone may understand and be benefited.

It will be necessary to go over ground that many readers may already be familiar with, but that will not hurt them, as it is often good to go over again things that have been learned and known for years, and they will have the satisfaction of knowing that others who have not traveled that way before will derive benefit, and, besides, they themselves will have their memories refreshed and may be glad to be reminded of some things which they had almost forgotten.

Carefully compiled tables, diagrams of imposition, and many illustrations will be given which will be of value in making points clearly understood, and be of lasting benefit for future reference. In fact, everything that can be obtained, which is calculated to help toward the main end, will be presented. As far as possible each different branch of the subject will be treated separately and in proper order, so that each lesson may be fully learned

before another is taken up, and then that other shall be the one that is most intimately connected with its predecessor. Thus the growth in knowledge of the various branches of the business will be natural and logical. We propose to clear the ground as we go along and have no turning back, but rather moving slowly and surely forward, gaining power of perception and understanding at each step, that when we do reach the goal we may be able to appreciate and hold fast to that which we have obtained.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

BEAUTY, variety, even novelty are to be desired in jobs, but straining after effect and contortion of rules are not always to be commended, and the necessary outlay is a very serious consideration.

Discussing the matter with an old-time printer the other day, our views coincided, especially as to small offices. Perhaps we may be called a trifle old foggy, but the result has time and time again proven the wisdom of caution, as the experience of years will to others who invest in "new faces" and ultra sensational forms.

Very few offices can bear the financial strain of constantly "sorting up" with material that can be used but for few jobs, and then becomes practically useless. Setting aside the often questionable taste and the much laboring to produce something "catchy" to the eye, the non-repayment by use, the utter worthlessness after a brief period, becomes the all important consideration.

There are fonts which can be utilized upon all occasions; type cast in the highest form of beauty and gracefulness, with clean-cut faces, without hair lines to batter at the first pull; solid, giving solid color, and never out of fashion, be the changes what they may. The old "roman," "gothic" and "antique" have not been, and will not be superseded. Nothing has been found to take their places; nothing compares with them in usefulness; nothing so well repays the cost; nothing so well withstands constant strain and friction. Upon them a century of experience has stamped approval; has given them immortality, as far as can be possessed by metal. Within the recollection of even young printers thousands of variations have appeared, to be speedily condemned and cast aside. Why? Because they lacked the essential qualities of fitness and wear; because they could only be used upon special occasions and were not daily practicable.

The inner history of many an inspiring young printing office if published to the world (other than by the red flag of the sheriff) would prove the cause of failure to have arisen from the purchasing of type, border and ornaments fantastic, but generally useless. At all times they are expensive luxuries, and when a few weeks or months relegate them to obscurity, to lie covered with dust, to be pitched unceremoniously into a closet, or (better still) to be recast, the lesson is, or should be learned, that the real is better than the ideal, the ever useful than the seldom used, the solid than the merely artistic. To those who have already burned their fingers we have nothing to say;

upon those who have not traveled the rough road of experience we would impress the wisdom of avoiding such dangerous playthings if they would prosper as business men and printers.

A LARGELY employing printer of Washington, D. C., informed me the other day of a practice said to have grown quite common among a portion of the craft in that city, which reflects little credit upon those engaged in it, and in direct opposition to the spirit and object for which protective unions were established and are maintained.

The gentleman asserted, and he is in a position to know whereof he speaks, that many employes of the government printing office keep miniature offices in their houses and do work (out of regular hours) for the merchants, grocers, bakers and butchers with whom they trade, and at much less than established prices.

It might be pertinent for others to inquire how they came by the material (type, leads, rule, etc.), in view of the fact that tons come under their manipulation daily, that plundering the government is held by many to be legitimate, that the temptation is very great and detection almost impossible. But that is neither our purpose nor within the scope of our remarks. It is simply of the injustice they are doing others, the outside employers and employes, we would speak.

Every compositor in the government printing office receives forty cents per hour, equal to \$83.20 per month of twenty-six working days. This would appear sufficient for ordinary purposes. When, therefore, he supplements it by working *sub rosa*, and under price, he not only stultifies his manhood, breaks his obligations to the union, robs less fortunate craftsmen, but strikes a direct and severe blow at the prosperity of those who have large sums invested, are under heavy expense and give employment to needy brothers.

For the sake of our common humanity it was to be hoped that the charge could not be sustained by facts, that members of our great fraternity could not be found so wanting in honor, sympathy, justice in the vital principles that make union beneficial and powerful. But very much we fear the accusation cannot be denied. Indeed, it is beyond questioning that there are such grasping and unscrupulous individuals who think nothing of sacrificing every particle of moral and business rectitude for the most sordid motives, who literally take bread from the mouths of honest workmen and assist in starving widows and making beggars of orphans.

There is probably no way in which they can be reached, working as they do in darkness, and self-interest keeping those benefited by their never to be blessed labor, silent. If known they should be ostracised and branded as unworthy the name of printer, a libel upon the calling, a shame to manhood and a curse to the fellowship in which they are enrolled.

THE record of "nothing new under the sun" is broken at last. *Paper type* did it. It is claimed that under certain conditions pulped paper can be forced into the matrix, hardened and rendered impervious to water, so

as to successfully compete with metal, and be furnished at much less cost. Why not? We can see no good reason, but cannot foresee the possibilities in the future. If the claim is valid, why cannot a mold be taken from an engraving, a block from that, and a "cut" obtained as perfect, if not more so than an electro, and be reproduced inexpensively, *ad libitum*? Verily, the uses of paper are yet little understood, and in the near future it seems destined to revolutionize manufactures and the arts.

HAD a very pleasant visit a little time since from Mr. J. W. Franks, who, with his sons, is doing a large and successful jobbing business at Peoria, Illinois. Way back in the forties "Wills" was learning the art with Ellis & Fergus, in the "Saloon Building," corner of Lake and Clark streets. I put him on record, not only because he is a prince of good fellows and an honor to the craft, but because he was the last to work off the *Chicago Tribune* on a hand press.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EARLY TYPES AND TYPEFOUNDERS.

BY HUGH WALLACE.

THE invention of movable types and the art of typefounding have called forth such interest, and assumed such proportions, that a brief synopsis of their rise and progress may not be out of place, at least in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER.

The invention of type-making and its subsequent development, with the astounding advances that have been made in the printing art, has achieved a revolution that never can have a parallel in human history. It has been so far-reaching, and yet so complete, that its repetition, so far as the human understanding can penetrate, is a practical impossibility. Previous to the invention of movable types, early in the fifteenth century, man lived in an abnormal condition. His mental vision was clouded and obscure, and his modes of life were visionary, irregular, and contracted. Education had not yet impressed the human character in its higher attributes. As a rule he was dull and ignorant, and his peculiar whims found expression in actions that were sensual and debasing, in accordance with the superstitions of his day and the natural depravity of his character.

It is true, partial converse was had in writing, for that art and paper and parchment had even then long been known, and indeed valuable and important manuscripts are still in preservation as the work of the early fathers, but these were of necessity, and by their mode of execution, very limited, and were not in any sense within the reach of the masses; indeed, if they had been, their educational acquirements were such that they could never have been of any practical importance, as they were quite beyond their comprehension; and, moreover, be it noted, illiterate men, as a rule, have never manifested either taste or sympathy for anything that was above their immediate control. Accordingly, as time went on the ingenuity of the learned few was conspicuously employed in devising new and increased methods of communication with the

world at large, and the advent of movable types created an immense impression on the public mind. In England alone the revolution was complete, and its effects, as a historical precedent, stand unrivaled for intellectual development. Neither the age of Pericles, the times of Demosthenes, the times of Leo X, nor Louis XIV, can compare at all with those men who have enlarged to an unparalleled and almost incredible extent the stores and resources of the human faculties.

The schools of thought that were opened on the introduction of movable types in Europe were such as to forever stamp the motherland as being the parent of the greatest and most profound thinkers the world has ever seen — and better, their literary excellence, poetic grandeur, and great historical importance have not since been excelled. Their intellectual capacity had lain dormant until a convenient period had presented for its proclamation to the world, and the invention of movable types afforded that opportunity. Typefounding was the author's anchor and hope, and history has abundantly proven that the success of the one is entirely dependent on the perfection of the other.

Early typefounding, like every other large manufacturing interest, had a severe struggle for supremacy or even existence, and death deprived the art of some of its most valued members before they had completed some of their best productions. However, although the art advanced but slowly, it crept along, and by dint of years of weary toil and patient perseverance, it has now attained a perfection in European countries that is only equaled for durability, style, and unerring accuracy by the productions of the typefounders of the United States.

On the approach of the seventeenth century the art of typefounding was over one hundred and fifty years old, and although as a profession it ranked but young, the exacting nature of its duties had already blighted the acumen and wrecked the constitutions of some of the brightest men in its ranks. The projectors and fathers of the business had long since passed away. Gutenberg and Fust, made glorious in the history of the German fatherland, now slept in honored graves, and the sepulchres on "Fame's eternal camping ground" were the chosen repositories of many brilliant disciples of typography. But the art they had cherished so long, and loved so well, and worked so ardently to perfect and perpetuate, still lives, and now stands in its higher grandeur and development as an ennobling monument and triumph to their scholarship, and to the sincerity and devotion of their early lives. These men lived somewhere toward the middle of the fifteenth century, and it is presumed were actively engaged, with Schöffer and others, in the first typefounding and printing ventures of note. Indeed, it is supposed they printed the first Latin bible and that the famous "Book of Psalter" also passed through their hands; and these publications, considering their many disadvantages and the times in which they lived, are manifest of good workmanship and great mental capacity. They are remarkably clear and accurate, and to this day are treasured as specimens of the first printed books. Some printing, it is true, was executed previous to their issue, but it was compara-

tively unimportant, and therefore it would be safe to date the practical invention of printing, with movable types, from the date of their publication.

These works were printed, of course, from German types, and present those text characteristics, inherited no doubt from the monastic scribes, and for which the German people have ever been tenacious. The designs, although crude and heavy to our eyes, were tasteful, regular and elaborate, in comparison with the manuscript editions to which even the favored few alone had access and were accustomed. It has been said that the German characters gave the publications in question a kind of ecclesiastical bearing, and probably they did, for, perhaps more from custom than any other cause, German text type has long been used for that purpose in connection with all kinds of sacred and religious publications.

The introduction and general adoption of roman characters, at all important typographical centers, has never in the least disturbed the German national will in typography — their faces of body letter, with but trivial alterations, have ever substantially remained the same. They have always evinced an avowed repugnance to roman types, and their leading journalists do not hesitate to so express themselves, even to the present day. The first roman characters were produced in Italy and France toward the close of the fifteenth century, but in both cases the productions were failures. Accordingly, it was left to the Venetian fathers to produce a roman letter that combined line, symmetry, dignity and grace, and this was done by the eminent Jensen with perfect success, and roman, after a severe combat with the printers, triumphed, and has ever since maintained its position and been in general use.

It is peculiar to note that while agriculture, general commerce and mechanics made a decided advance in Great Britain and the continent, the art of typography languished in these countries during those eventful years. They had attained a certain ascendancy in the art — knew how to manufacture, set up and print from types, and that was all. They probably never realized that further material advances could be made, and certainly had no conception that the press would be the mighty power in the world that it is today. After the outburst of intellectual passion that immediately followed the invention had subsided, the business partook more of a practical nature than it had ever yet assumed. This lull was taken advantage of by the ingenious French people, who made it a distinct and separate industry, and followed it in its higher and mathematical relations with great success. Their script letters, even as far back as the sixteenth century, were handsome, popular, and are even readable today. Their novelties partook of the same high distinction, and were fresh as "fountains of living water" beside the stiff and dry-parched productions of the German and Anglo-Saxon typefounders. The French people have ever excelled in the higher and fine arts; the productions of their printers for conception, touch, taste, elegance and expression have never been equaled; in music and in the vast industries pertaining to its perfection and accomplishment they have no compeers; in pottery and sculpture, and the science

enveloped in their ancient grandeur, they rank first in the world; in their great silk manufacturing interests they produce patterns and fabrics that are not equaled in texture, style and finish by the best workers of the ancient eastern empires. The taste of the French people avowedly lay in the adoption of the fine arts, for they were ever portrayed in their lives, habits and daily experience, and it was therefore no matter of astonishment that the typographic art took to a higher plane under their fostering care. French typefounders have always done their work accurately and well, and were never known to pass a single technicality until it was sufficiently understood. It was thus that the art grew and flourished in France for over one hundred years. They made accents and rules for their use in their own beautiful language, and completely reformed French orthography, and it was through their influence and example that the dogged black letter used in book and other printing was discarded in Europe. In punch cutting for all the languages they attained great merit and commanded a large foreign patronage.

The rulers of France, cognizant of its use, have always lent their aid and patronage toward the perfection of typography, and did so by the establishment of a great printing house, which has survived all French dynasties. It has certainly been the best typographic school in the world, and from within its walls have come the real fathers of the art. Garamond was an intellectual giant, and Le Be had the best typefoundry in the world in the sixteenth century. In Oriental and Hebrew type-cutting they greatly excelled, and their reputation was maintained by their successors for generations; and moreover, on their demise, they were followed by an illustrious line, who by their special aptitude in the use and application of types have enriched French history and literature, and contributed immensely to the knowledge and civilization of the world.

The Dutch were the only rivals in typography worthy consideration the French experienced for many years, and so far as they went the earnest students of the Netherlands presented a formidable front in the style and superiority of their productions. Elzevir was one of their conspicuous founders, and we have no hesitation whatever in asserting that his types in many of their features are not surpassed at the present time. Van Dyck was his manager and punch cutter, and to his skill some attribute the success of the Elzevir types, and it is possible this may be partially true, but at all events David Elzevir enjoyed a reputation of recognized ability in the typographic art that neither time nor opposition have ever effaced from his memory. His cutting was done according to rule, and his faces were clear, accurate and concise, and in their larger sizes were specially adapted for all descriptions of superior work, and even at this day are in prominent use.

The services rendered to history, literature and science, and indeed all trades and conditions of men, by types, have been of inestimable value to the human race, and while there has been much in their use to discountenance and condemn, yet as a whole they have been actively employed in imparting wisdom and knowledge, in removing prejudices, in enlightening the mind and in elevating the tone and life of universal man.

THE COMPOSITION OF TITLE PAGES.

In setting the title page of a book, the chief things to regard are consistency and neatness.

Title pages differ much in their contents. Some will contain double as much as others, and while one will be conspicuous for its nakedness, another will, on the other hand, be conspicuous for its fullness.

Endeavor, if possible, to divide it into three portions. Let the full title of the book occupy the first portion, the name of the author the middle portion, and the imprint and date the final portion. The introduction of a book, or of the number of the edition of the book, or of Vol. I, II, or whatever volume it may be, may disturb the equal apportionment of space somewhat, but the idea remains the same.

Leave the most "white" either side of the middle portion. If the chief line of the title makes two lines, center the second line in the same cut type as the first line, only one remove smaller in size. Properly speaking, they should be equal in size, but a slight difference not only improves its appearance, but seems more in keeping with the fitness of things. Do not adopt the American system of making a flight of steps of the title. This is very well in jobwork, where fanciful ideas help to engage or attract attention, and where ornaments may be used to fill up all odd spaces, but it is inappropriate in a book title. Besides it has a tendency to destroy the proper balance of the page, by making it look one-sided.

Center all lines, turnover and otherwise.

When an epitomized contents of the book appears on the title page, graduate the width of the lines from full measure down to a word or two. Set it in small caps of the text, or in caps of some smaller letter, equaling, as near as possible, the small caps of the text. Or, if it be preferred, commence the first line full out, and indent the beginning of all succeeding lines.

Put the author's name in roman caps about one size larger than the caps of the text. Qualifying lines may be set in a small italic; catch lines in small caps.

Editor in a small black letter. Volume in roman caps same size, or one size smaller, than caps of text. Publisher's name the same, with secondary lines smaller.

Of late years a very strict system has cropped up relative to the use of points and rules in titles, chapter headings, etc. It is argued that as the title page of a book is not supposed to make connected sense, each line or set of lines stands on its own merits. So, in accordance with this idea, all points are omitted in the title, but retained after the words contents, preface, etc.

Rules are everywhere omitted, in the title and in the text. In following this plan, strict attention must be paid to the spacing out, as the quantity of "white" replaces the rules where the sense necessitates a distinction of some sort.—*C. S. Q. in Printers' Register.*

IMPROVED PRINTERS' CHASE.

The top and bottom pieces of the chase, for attachment to a job press, as usual, are provided with raised longitudinal strips formed with slots in which the ends of the side pieces are movably held by staples or clips. The end strips, between which and the side pieces the form is locked, are longitudinally slotted to receive the side pieces through them. Both side and end strips are formed with rows of holes to provide for their respective adjustments nearer to or farther from each other. The corner holders serve, in connection with the pins passing through them, and through the strips, to lock the strips to their places when adjusted. These holders also serve to couple and guide and keep parallel with each other the side and end strips. The holders have slots through them to receive the side strips, and upper and lower transverse grooves to receive the slotted end strips, and have holes formed in them to receive the pins. One portion of each holder is cut away, so as not to protrude within the space in which the form is held. It is evident that when the pins are withdrawn, the side and end strips can be adjusted as required; in this way the chase, which is made of steel or iron, can be adjusted to lock up any size or shape of form, from a single line to a square or larger form.

This invention has been patented by Holiver Megorden, of Farmington, New Mexico.—*Scientific American.*

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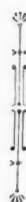
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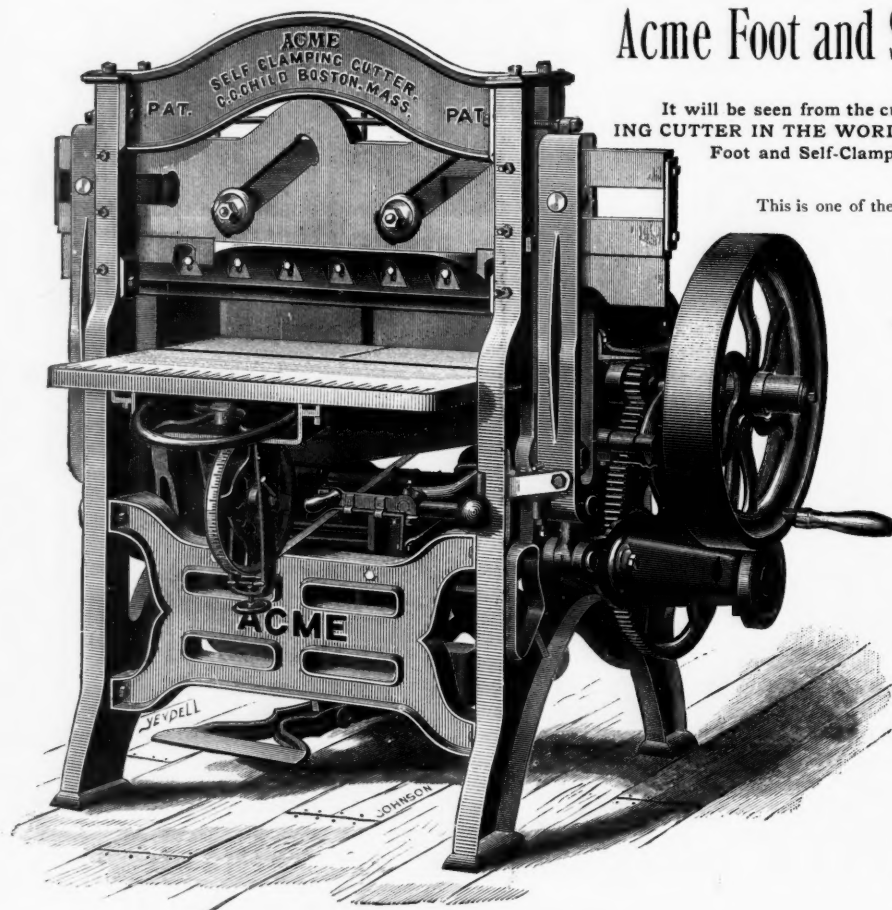
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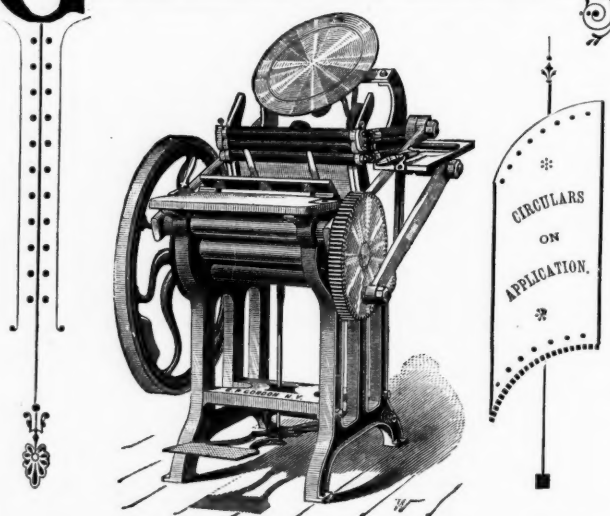
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It presents the advantages of metal type without its weight or expensiveness. Printers wishing their own special designs can have them executed to order. The latest fancy metal type designs can be produced in all wood type sizes.

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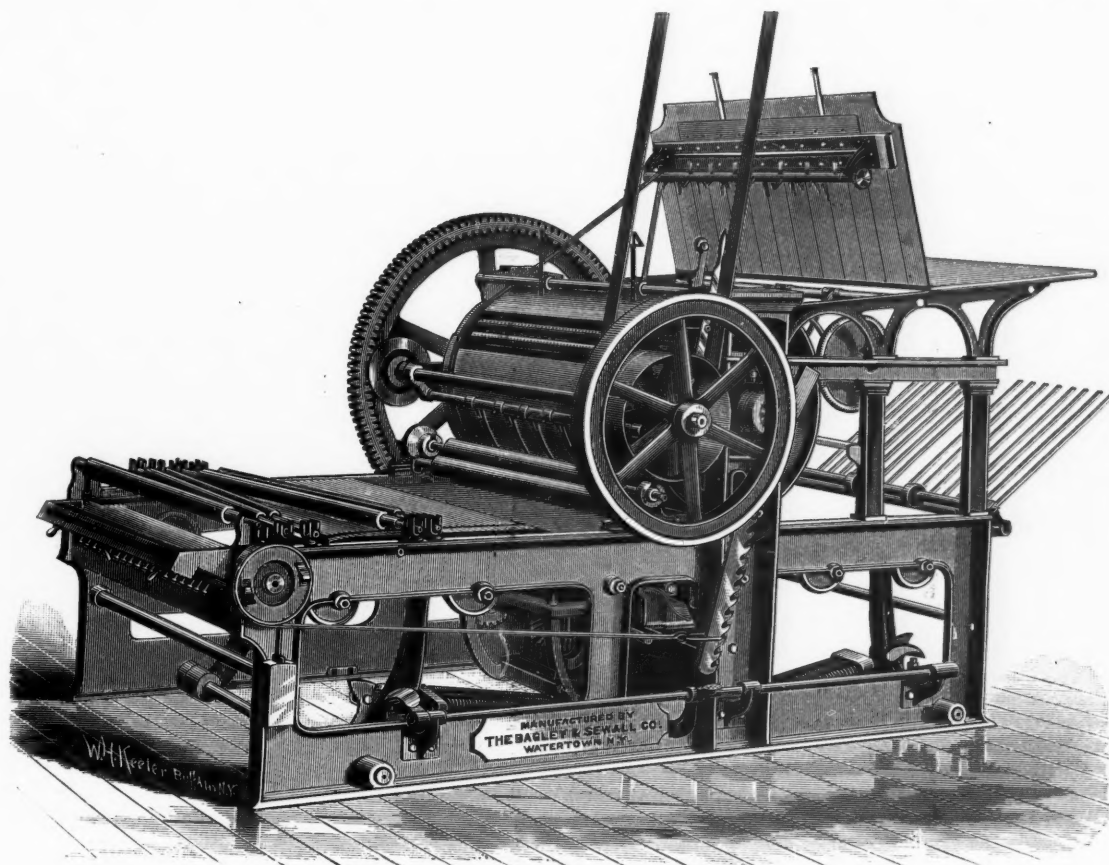


Five Sizes Made: 13X19, 11X17, 10X15, 9X13 & 8X12
(INSIDE THE CHASE).

GORDON PRESS WORKS

No. 99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

THE BAGLEY & SEWALL Co., Watertown, N.Y.



No. 5 "COMPLETE." PRESS.

THE COMPLETE PRESS.

The COMPLETE PRESS is built in the same size as the Country. The form rollers *cover the entire form*. It has our new combination screw distributor, four angle rollers with riders, color back fountain, *tapeless delivery*, *extra card delivery*, new gripper mechanism, springs adjustable at each end, and *spring trip*. We furnish with this press one set compo rollers, roller mold, cylinder packing, steam fixtures, wrenches, etc.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.

BUILT IN THE FOLLOWING SIZES:

No. 1.— Bed, 38 x 54, Form, 33 x 50	No. 4.— Bed, 33 x 48, Form, 28 x 44
No. 2.— " 35 x 52, " 30 x 48	No. 5.— " 29 x 42, " 24 x 38
No. 3.— " 34 x 50, " 29 x 46	No. 6.— " 28 x 38, " 23 x 33

This press can be run at a higher rate of speed without springs and with *less noise* than any other Country Press. We furnish with it two full sets of roller stocks, *tapeless delivery*, new gripper mechanism, rubber blanket or hard packing, wrenches, etc.

Compo rollers, \$15.00 per set. Steam fixtures, \$50.00 extra.

JOB AND NEWS PRESS.

TWO AND FOUR ROLLER. TWO REVOLUTION. FRONT DELIVERY.

This press is *extra heavy*, and is designed to do *good work at high speeds*. They have all the advantages of the "Complete," with the addition of *withdrawing underguides* which effectually prevents

wrinkling the sheet, particularly when printing "rule" or "border." They are built in the following sizes:

No. 1.— Bed, 38 x 54	Form, 33 x 50	Speed, 1800 per hour.
No. 2.— " 35 x 52	" 30 x 48	" 2000 "
No. 3.— " 34 x 50	" 29 x 46	" 2100 "
No. 4.— " 33 x 48	" 28 x 44	" 2200 "
No. 5.— " 29 x 42	" 24 x 38	" 2500 "
No. 6.— " 28 x 38	" 23 x 33	
No. 7.— " 24 x 30	" 19 x 25	

JOB AND BOOK PRESS.

TWO OR FOUR ROLLER.

TWO REVOLUTION.

No. 1.— Bed, 41 x 57, Form, 37 x 53	No. 3.— Bed, 35 x 50, Form, 30 x 46
No. 2.— " 38 x 54, " 33 x 50	No. 4.— " 29 x 42, " 24 x 38

This press is simple in construction, and has great strength and rigidity of impression; the rollers cover the entire form. It delivers the sheet in front, printed side up, in full view of both feeder and pressman; it has cylinder trip, spring throw-off, retreating front and underguides, new gripper mechanism, removable fountain knife, adjustable feed gauges, perfect register, *shifting angle rollers*, distribution unequalled except by our Book Series; *the form rollers can be put in or out of contact with both form and distributor by a single movement of a lever*; the new bed motion permits the press to be run at a speed limited only to the ability of the feeder.

THE BOOK PRESS.

This style has all the advantages of the "Job and Book," and are what we term "Double Enders," having two fountains and distributing apparatus. *Distribution unequalled by any press in the world*. This series built in same sizes as the Job and Book Press.

NEW YORK OFFICE,—57 Beekman St.

THOS. H. SENIOR, Agent.

Frederick H. Levey & Co.

MAKERS OF

ALL GRADES AND COLORS OF

FINE PRINTING INKS,

122 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

(From THE NEW YORK WORLD, May 10, 1887.)

New York World:

Office of FREDERICK H. LEVEY & Co., 122 Fulton St., }
NEW YORK, May 5, 1887. }

In response to your request, we append herewith a detailed statement of the black ink furnished by us for use in THE WORLD pressroom each month during the twelve months ending April 30, 1887, as follows:

1886		POUNDS.
May.....		8,377
June.....		8,024
July.....		8,509
August.....		6,180
September.....		6,377
October.....		9,191
November.....		9,175
December.....		9,690
1887		
January.....		7,337
February.....		7,848
March.....		10,213
April.....		10,243

Total..... 101,164 Pounds.

Yours truly, FREDERICK H. LEVEY & CO.

New York State, City and County of New York, ss.:

Personally appeared before me this 5th day of May, 1887, FREDERICK H. LEVEY, of FREDERICK H. LEVEY & Co., who, being known to me, did append his signature hereto and swear that the foregoing statement is true and correct.

WILLIAM I. SHIMER,
Commissioner of Deeds, City and County of New York.

We pay particular attention to the manufacture of FINE WOOD CUT INKS for magazine work, both on coated and super-calendered paper, and for the quality of our Ink refer to the following publications, which are printed with our Inks:

Century Magazine, . . . (THEO. L. DEVINNE & Co.)	AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS, . . . New York.
St. Nicholas Magazine, . . . (THEO. L. DEVINNE & Co.)	A. S. BARNES & Co's SCHOOL " . . . "
Cosmopolitan, . . . (J. J. LITTLE & Co., N. Y.)	AMERICAN BANK-NOTE Co's " . . . "
Outing, . . . (J. C. RANKIN, JR., N. Y.)	D. APPLETON & Co., "
American Book Seller, '86, (WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & Co.)	J. J. LITTLE & Co., "

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, Washington, D. C.

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F. P. Elliott & Co.,

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Chicago.*

*Manufacturers and Dealers in all
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MANUFACTURERS OF

FULL LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED

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ART INKS

IN NEW AND UNIQUE COLORS.

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ALL OUR GOODS ARE GUARANTEED.

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Map and Photo-Engravers,

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2, 4, 6 and 8 Custom House Place, CHICAGO.

SPECIMEN SHEETS OF

ALMANACS

—AND—

CALENDARS

FOR 1888,

AND CHRISTMAS GUTS,

Are now ready and will be sent on application.

MORGANS & WILCOX M'FG CO.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

—Manufacturers of—

PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS,

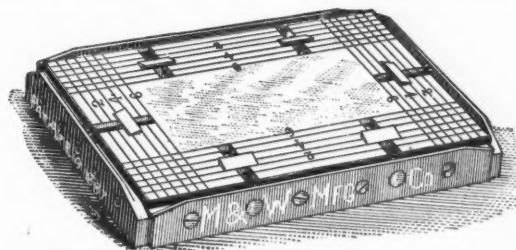
WOOD TYPE, PROOF PRESSES,
AND GENERAL DEALERS.

—Dealers in—

METAL TYPE,

BY APPOINTMENT OF

U. S. Type Founders.



Our New Patent Stereotype Block.

Hooks on all four sides.

Larger capacity than any other Block.

Lessens the number of Blocks required to run an office.

Plates located without measurement.

Perfect register secured for color work without spacing.

A small cut may be locked up in the middle of a large Block without trouble.

Changes of Blocks for different size pages avoided.

Often saves an extra make-ready.

Large orders already filled, and it gives perfect satisfaction.

All kinds of Stereotype Blocks furnished, and all guaranteed first-class.

Send for prices.

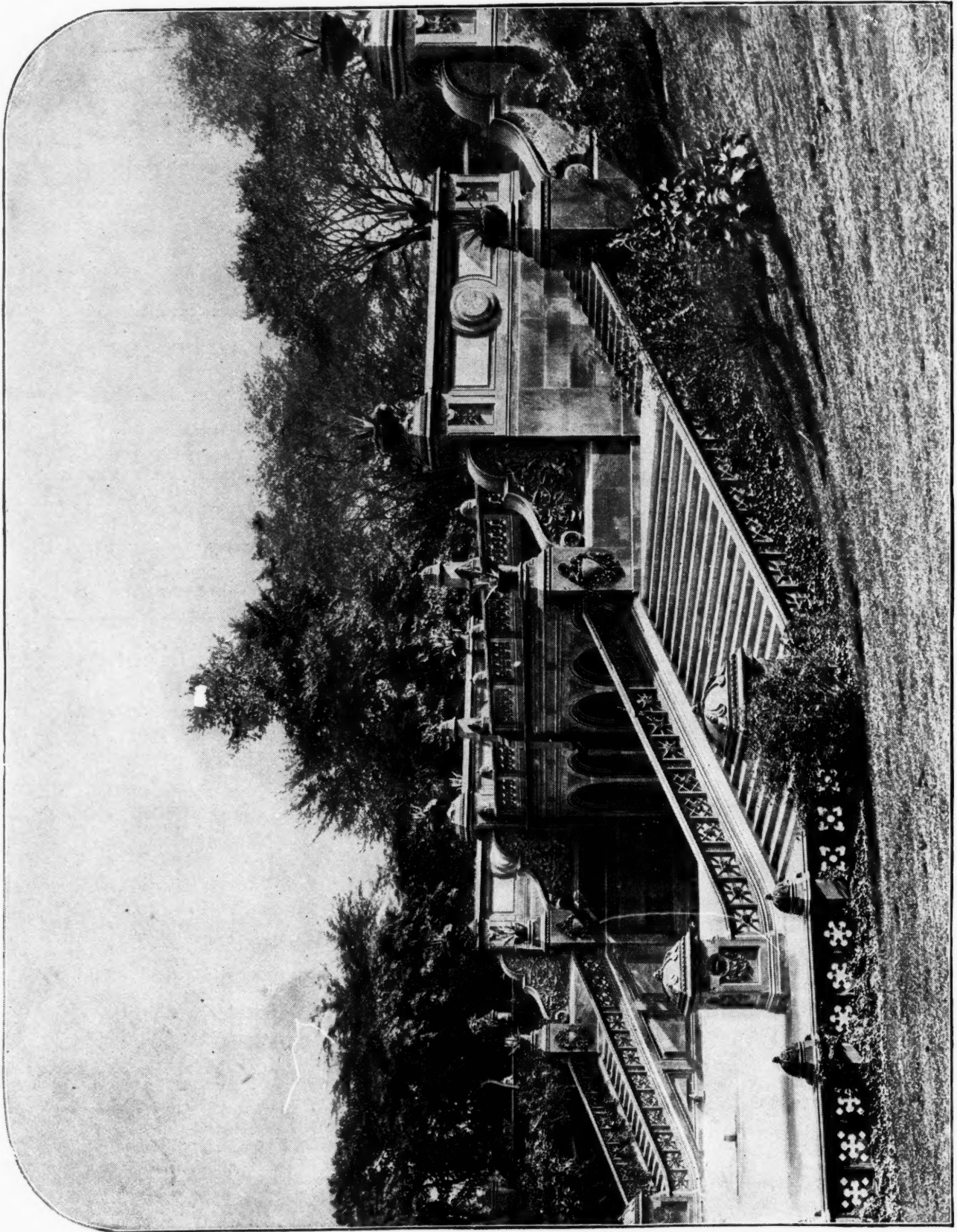


PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY, 67 Park Place, New York.

IN CENTRAL PARK.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE MIEHLE TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

BY STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

"PRIDE of the western prairies, queen of the inland seas," is the magnificent tribute paid the western metropolis by Frank Hurd, the eloquent apostle of free trade. Cosmopolitan in character, within its corporate limits may be found natives of every clime, to whose tireless energy, more than its geographical location, is Chicago indebted for its greatness.

Growing within the span of an ordinary lifetime from an insignificant Indian village to the third city in size and importance of the union, recognized as the emporium and mart of trade in lumber, grain, dry goods and all the necessities of life, developing with prodigious rapidity its manufacturing industries in every direction to supply her patrons with home products, she stands today proud, preëminent and alone!

In no direction is this more evident than in our own beloved art. While in many channels of commerce her merchants find it profitable to import foreign goods, in printing that practice happily does not prevail. On the other hand, products of her artisans are found in all parts of the

twenty-two seconds after the occurrence, and court proceedings handed the judge on descending from the bench.

Among the men who have thus contributed to advance the art, M. D. Wilkins and Robert Miehle are the last to reflect credit upon the profession they follow. That Chicago Pressmen's Union felicitate themselves upon the intelligence of its members is a fact the writer is pleased to record. That one of them, but twenty-seven years of age, has put in practical operation a press of his own invention, differing essentially from all others, entitles him to a position in the front rank of inventors. To avoid the inherent defects of the barbarous knuckle joint, has been the aim of many able mechanics. Whether he has succeeded time alone will tell.

Fig. 1 shows side elevation of the press, which is a three-roller 39 by 54, table distribution, with auxiliary vibrating distributor. The cut gives an excellent idea of the general appearance of the machine showing fully how the power is applied, etc.

Fig. 2 shows cross section in front of roller motion.

Fig. 3 shows racks and star wheel in center of reverse stroke.

Fig. 4 shows bed on front center.

Fig. 5 Shows open and closed with operating switch.

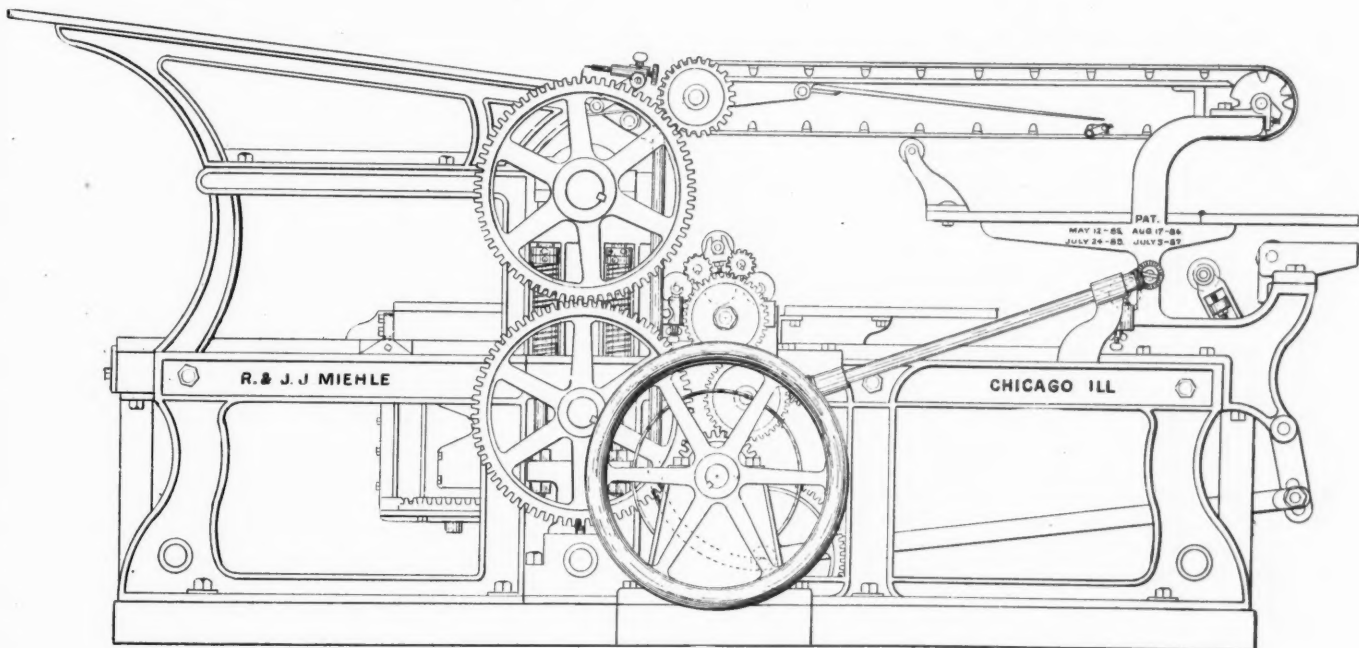


FIG. 1.—MIEHLE TWO REVOLUTION PRESS.

civilized world. The unique designs of Zeese which ornament foreign specimens, the cabinets and cases of Simons which economize space and save labor in European establishments, are evidence of this, and when some gifted writer shall lay bare the cold facts of history, giving credit to whom it is due, without fear or favor, it will be seen what wonders our inventors have accomplished.

Until within a few years no printing office was considered complete unless supplied with machinery of a certain make. Chicago dealers were forced to supply what the trade demanded, but "middlemen" was an appellation they could not brook. Like the overseer, whose pay was less than his men, but who considered it worth the difference to be called the boss, S. P. Rounds and the lamented George Taylor decided to supply goods from first hands, and the joy of Chicago printers on the completion of the first press equaled that of the people of Cincinnati when Latta shipped his first steam fire-engine to the East. Nor was the lesson thus taught by Rounds and Taylor lost upon our mechanics.

Through the efforts of such men as Scott, Kahler, Clause, Goss and Miehle, it is now as simple a matter to order for immediate use a printing press as a coal scuttle. That this is no idle talk has already been seen when presses from a capacity of thirty thousand per hour to country cylinders and jobbers have been ready for operation in twenty-four hours, while in journalistic enterprise events have been published in

The driver connects with an intermediate shaft which passes inward toward the center of the machine. Geared to this is the bed driving shaft *B*, which swings up and down by the links, *N N*, to meet the main racks, its throw being three-quarters of an inch, and is held in position by a bar actuated by a lifting cam, *C*, and as it moves in an arc of a circle is always in exact pitch.

Each end of the rack frame, *A*, forms one face of the reversing shoes, while its counterparts, *D D*, are swing frames, like a gate. These are opened to admit the star wheel thimble and closed by a switch, *E*, guide pins *O, O*, in which position they are locked and form a vertical chute through which, as the thimble passes, the bed is reversed. The shoes are adjustable and steel-faced.

The press is printing, while the lower rack is in gear, the reverse occurring in the upper. The rollers are driven from the center of the bed by shaft, *M*, and rack, *I*, to avoid any tendency to twist, thus all side strain or oblique motion is obviated.

Near the end of the cam shaft, on the feeder's side, an open cam, *G*, operates a bar by two studs, and terminating in gear teeth, which engage a sector on the rock-shaft to raise and lower the cylinder. The bell crank trip, *H*, withdraws one of the bolts, and impression is suspended. Cam *L*, rock-arm *J*, operate vibrators.

Three rollers are used, on the inner two of which one iron vibrator

rides. *A separate vibrator acts on the other roller, and is placed in such a position that a composition roller runs between the two. The iron vibrators are hinged in one end, and by raising the opposite end, placing them on hooks provided for the purpose, rollers can be inserted and removed by one person without assistance.

The ink is carried from the fountain by the ductor roller to an oscillating cylinder, and is there distributed before reaching the ink table; the motion of the cylinder imparted to the rollers all tendency to fray off the ends is removed. It will be seen that angle rollers are dispensed with, while thorough distribution is maintained.

Safety pins are provided for nipper motion, so that no matter what position they are in—even if an attempt were made to break them—

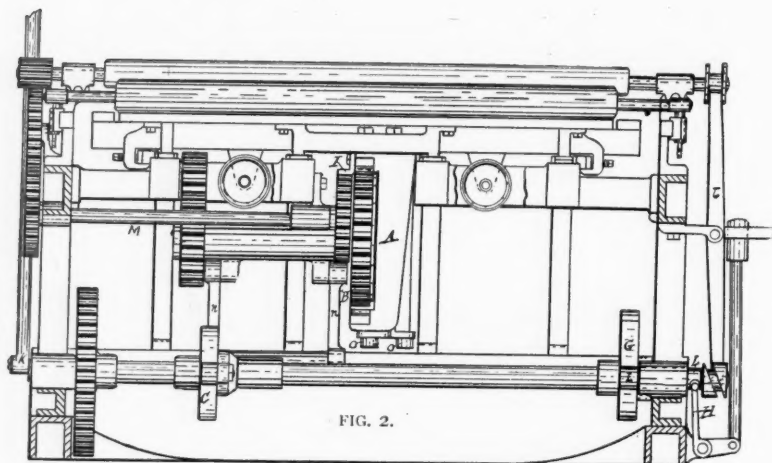


FIG. 2.

MIEHLE TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

the pins effectually prevent accident, by automatically restoring them to proper position. A rocking lever, with flaring ends, operates nipper studs through crank A; and also a loose crank on guide shaft. When this lever rises, the crank comes in contact with a cam on cylinder gear, which lifts the guides, and as it recedes the crank falls out of way of the cam on the second revolution of the cylinder. By this ingenious plan, gearing is entirely dispensed with.

The sheet is delivered, printed side up, in plain view of feeder and pressman, directly above the fountain, by means of two endless belts, which carry one set of nippers. These belts are driven direct by cylinder gear, and as the front end of the sheet is released a set of short fly fingers drop on the tail end and stop its further progress. These fingers are by a simple method automatically adjusted, so as to apply the same pressure on one single sheet as a pile of one thousand. A very important feature is here observed, since, if the sheet is laid down gently, and so held without disturbance, offset is in a great measure obviated.

In the construction of this machine every point has been carefully considered and amply provided for. The general appearance denotes strength and solidity. An enormous cross-stay sustains the impression from four ribs which rest upon it and carry the bed. Four air chambers, one at each corner, cushion the reverse, and being coupled in pairs, no necessity exists for equalizing them, because the pressure is equal in both.

The cylinder is of massive strength, with ample shaft bearings, the weight being counter-balanced by powerful springs.

The guides have a spring chambered in such a manner that the most delicate adjustment can be made, no matter how loose the screw threads become by use.

Machine-cut gear is used throughout, and thus absolute dead register is assured. High speed is one of the objects aimed at, and fifteen hundred impressions per hour is guaranteed on full size form without jar on centers.

Such, in brief, is a description of a machine which, unless we are much mistaken, is destined to take rank among the presses acknowledged to be the best in the market.

GOLD LEAF PRINTING ON SILK.

Several of your readers have asked the following question:

"Kindly inform us how to print gold leaf on silk ribbons by means of lithography. We wish to imitate real gold printing as it is usually done on silk by stamping, which is much too expensive a process. We have tried everything known to us, yet we cannot make the gold leaf solid; it never looks bright, good, or uniform. Gold bronze of a superior quality gives some satisfaction, but that is all we can say in its favor. The gloss is never sufficiently brilliant."

Take a fine brush of camel's hair and coat the silk or satin ribbon with a thin layer of silicate of potassa (water glass). Let it dry and

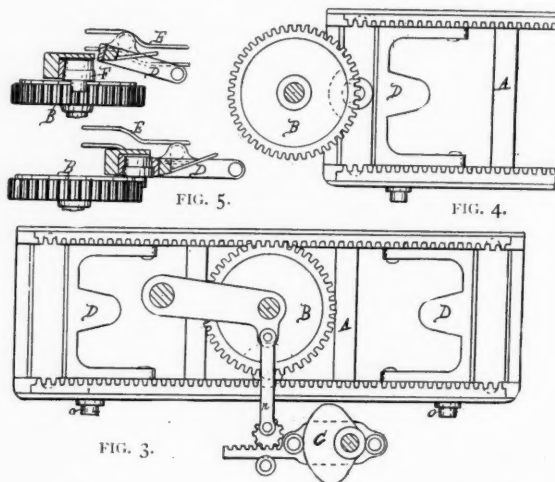


FIG. 5.

FIG. 4.

FIG. 3.

then print in the usual way with gold ink. Grind burnt sienna as thickly as possible with No. 3 varnish and add the following reducers: 10 parts of yellow wax, 10 parts of Venetian turpentine, 25 parts of No. 2 varnish, 5 parts of burnt linseed oil. Use this mixture when thoroughly blended and melted together as a regular reducer to the sienna ink; print as usual, taking care that too much ink never gets upon the roller, and when the impression is made put on the gold leaf, Dutch metal, silver leaf, etc. Place a sheet of the finest glazed paper (such as the gold bronze is usually packed in) with the glossy side toward the gold and pull once again through the press, by which you can make another new impression as usual in gold leaf printing on paper. Let the impressions remain over for a day, then rub off the superfluous gold with soft, clean cotton dipped in soapstone, and the impression will appear as clean, sharp and solid as if stamped elaborately in the most expensive manner.—*American Lithographer and Printer.*

IMPORTANT FOR BLOCK PRINTERS.

A very simple and cheap method of making negative printing blocks from any lithographic engraving or drawing, or from steel and copperplate engravings, wood cuts, etc., is the following: Make any impression on ordinary lithographic transfer paper with the regular printing ink, to which a good deal of tallow has been added, and transfer the impression in the usual way to an evenly polished zinc plate, fanning it dry. Then pour evenly over the plate a shellac solution. How this is to be done has been repeatedly described in our journal; photographers somewhat similarly pour collodion on the glass plate. When the plate is quite dry, it will be found that wherever the printing ink is on the zinc plate the shellac will not adhere to the fatty ink and can be easily removed. On top of the shellac the zinc plate can be readily etched, and an electrotype made from it. This enables the type printer to print negative work, which means a white drawing on colored ground, from any lithographic, steel, or copperplate, type or other letterpress work. There are certain classes of work for which this method will prove very useful.—*American Lithographer and Printer.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor: MONUMENT, Kansas, September 11, 1887.

Today being Sunday, I was looking over some old exchanges and papers, and came across a copy of THE INLAND PRINTER, for November, 1886. In reading some of your correspondence, "The Printing Offices of Buenos Ayres," by Walter L. King, describing the office of the *Imprenta Europa*, the statement is made that an Otto gas engine is never used in the United Kingdom. Your correspondent says: "From a maker who has neglected to place his name on what he has turned out, there is, in near proximity to the machinery, a powerful Otto gas engine, of German make, but obtained through an English agent; a machine that the writer has seen in but one other house in Buenos Aires, certainly never in the United Kingdom, but which may be in common use on the continent."

I deem it my duty as an Englishman, though young, and a printer also, to contradict Mr. King. My father was agent, for some time, for the Otto gas engine (though of German invention, it is manufactured in Manchester, England), and sold about nine in St. Helens, England. The *St. Helens Newspaper and Advertiser* office, both newspaper and job presses, are run by an Otto gas engine, and I can substantiate the statement that at that time, 1883, there were at least thirty in use in the southwest part of Lancashire.

LIVERPUDLIAN.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 26, 1887.

In reading THE INLAND PRINTER each month, I see many complaints about prices, sales, etc. Here at home we have tried to get all the printing houses, large and small, to combine and hold to a certain scale of prices, but it was a failure, as have been other associations years past. On the same job there was \$200 difference, and that by two of the largest houses in our city. As to sale of goods, any merchant can go to the paper warehouses and buy as cheap as the printer. Many of them buy envelopes, letterheads, cards, etc., and then go to the printer and get bids on what they will print so many thousand at per thousand. I know a house here that bought comic cards for fifteen cents less on the thousand than the printer could buy them for. Such business as that should be stopped in some way. The printer should have the preference when it comes to a percentage, for he is expected to sell and print as many thousand as possible, while the merchant only made the one purchase of, say, ten or fifteen thousand, and no more thereafter. As to prices paid for work, so long as we have printers who will take work at *any price*, just to keep their presses running, just so long will there be a low price paid; but if the proprietors stick together as one man, then can prices be maintained and living wages paid the employé; and while merchants will take sloppy work to save a few cents, as is done here by some merchants, just so long will the careless, snatchem printer be at home.

Yours truly,

PROPRIETOR.

BRASS RULE.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, October 1, 1887.

Believing as I do that great good might result to members of the craft from the discussion of practical subjects in your columns, and having for a long time past heard arguments pro and con in reference to the advisability of printers buying their brass rule in lengths and cutting it as required, instead of buying it already cut to various lengths in what are called labor-saving fonts, I beg to submit this subject as one worthy of consideration and discussion. Most printers know that brass rule, like leads and galleys, is a commodity which they are always buying, and yet of which they never seem to get enough. "Where does it all go to?" is no uncommon question, more easily asked than answered. Of course, the greater part of it generally goes into standing jobs, which are likely to increase in number in proportion as a business grows. But

being an article which costs considerably more than leads or galleys, it follows that anything that can be suggested to lessen its cost or prolong its existence in proper shape must be of importance.

"There are three points which naturally suggest themselves for our consideration," as the preacher says, and these are:

1. Can an average compositor cut brass rule to certain lengths as cheaply as it is done by the manufacturer?
2. Can he cut it as accurately?
3. Is it better to have a stock of rule cut and mitred ready for use, or to cut it as required?

I shall be glad to hear what the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER have to say on this subject, and hope everyone who has any thought at all about it will write to the editor briefly and to the point. Perhaps compositors ought to know more about the subject than their employers. Let us hear from both.

JOB FOREMAN.

INK ETCHING PROCESS.

To the Editor: CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, August 27, 1887.

In lieu of the process, which appeared on page 685 of THE INLAND PRINTER, for ink etching, allow me to present the following, which is certain and practical:

Take a piece of polished zinc and immerse in a mixture of water and nitric acid of a strength that the acid just tastes, and no more; then add a little alum. Keep the solution rocking for three or four minutes, or until the polished surface has given way to a beautiful pearly gray mat surface. Now, wash under the tap and rub with a very soft sponge, then blot off the water with a piece of clean blotting paper and dry the zinc, which is now ready to have the picture transferred to it in the usual way that litho transfers are done, or the picture may be drawn upon it direct. The next thing to be done is to cover the plate with gum, slightly acid with a decoction of nutgalls, and allow to dry. When dry the gum is moistened and the image rolled up with a leather roller, charged with a mixture of transfer and printing ink, until the image is perfectly evenly rolled up. Now immerse in the same acid bath as above for thirty seconds, keeping the dish rocking all the time. Then remove, wash well under the tap on both back and front, rubbing away the oxide with a sponge. Now dry by gentle heat, and when dry coat the back and those portions of the front not occupied by the image with thin shellac varnish, and let this dry. Next, empty the acid bath away and put into the dish sufficient water to just cover the plate or plates to be etched; then add nitric acid until the water just tastes acid, say about the strength of vinegar, after which immerse the zinc plate or plates, and keep the dish rocking for five or ten minutes, or until the finger nail, when applied at the margin, can just detect a difference in the height of that portion of the zinc protected by the varnish and that where the acid is at work, watching it carefully the whole time, so that any very fine lines are not undercut by the acid. The plate is next washed well, dried, gummed in and rolled up; then it is covered with finely powdered resin, which is worked into the zinc by means of a camel's-hair brush, using the brush first one way and then another. Now pass a wet sponge over the plate, and remove the resin from the open parts of the zinc. Add a little more acid to the bath, immerse the plate, and keep rocking for fifteen minutes, of course, noticing that the acid is acting, as it is of no use rocking if it is exhausted. The plate is then removed, washed, dried, and put upon a hot plate, or held by pincers in a gas flame until the ink is melted and runs down the sides of the lines. Now allow to cool, gum in, moisten the gum, then again roll up with leather roller charged with printing ink, used as stiff as possible. Next dust with the powdered resin, use the camel's-hair brush, then the damp sponge. Add more nitric acid, and rock away for twenty minutes; then remove, wash, dry, *melt*, cool, gum in, roll up, dust with resin, and so on until the plate is deep enough. After the fourth etch it is advisable to use a flannel roller, and the ink a little thinner, and if the plate has a lot of very open places in it after the fifth etch, sulphuric acid may be used instead of nitric, but this requires practice, as the sulphuric acid is very energetic, and requires close watching, else the first thing you see is part of the picture going over the side—*verb. sap.* There, now, I have had my growl and given you my remedy. I hope you will take it all as it is written, namely, with a sincere desire to help those I am able to help and those who need it. W. T. W.

AMERICAN PRINTERS' MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.*To the Editor:*

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1887.

The display of the printers and kindred interests in the great Constitutional Convention industrial parade, at Philadelphia, Thursday, September 15, was remarkable for its extent and splendor. The display was historical in its character, and showed the progress made during the four hundred and forty-seven years that printing from type has been in vogue. Tableaux led this part of the parade, and comprised an elaborate, careful and artistic representation of Gutenberg in the act of examining his first proof. With Gutenberg were his friends Faust and Schöffer, and the first printer's "devil." The latter appeared in the form of a delicate, fair-haired German youth. All the characters were attired in the costumes of the period. There was a suitable Gutenberg style press, which bore more resemblance to a cider press than to a printing press of the present day.

As complete a composing room, with men at work in setting type, taking proofs, distributing and making up, as could be placed upon floats, followed. After these, in historical order, came a real Ephratah or Ramage press, such as was first used more than a century ago by the Moravians, who printed many books in German at Ephratah, Lancaster county, Pa. This press was worked by James A. Sawyer, one of the oldest printers in Philadelphia. Next followed Franklin and Washington presses, which were modifications and improvements on the Ephratah press.

Job presses of all kinds preceded the cylinder presses in the line. This finished up the press display by illustrations of the great perfecting presses, like those used by the prominent papers of the world, and which print one thousand papers a minute, and paste and fold them. Then followed an exposition of ancient and modern type-casting, an entire typefoundry with men at work making the mute integers being presented. After this came a display of the stereotyping process, book-binding, paper-cutting, and samples of every kind of paper used in the United States for all the various purposes for which it is manufactured. The show ended with a handsome exhibition of lithographers' and engravers' machinery, materials and beautiful samples of goods. This part of the pageant was magnificent, and has never been equaled previously in any part of the world.

SPECTATOR.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.*To the Editor:*

NEW ORLEANS, October 2, 1887.

Since my last, several of the printers who have had but little work in the past year have obtained employment on the new evening paper, the *Daily News*. This is a very good little paper, published every evening except Sunday, long primer and brevier being used, eleven men and one (wo) man holding cases. That veteran and generally highly esteemed printer, Mr. Lew Simmons, who was many years ago senior partner in the job printing firm of Simmons & Co., 58 Camp street, is the foreman. The paper was established in the interest of the Reform Democratic candidate, ex-Governor F. T. Nicholls, and is edited by J. MacMahon, Esq.

Some printers, finding the fields here barren, have drawn their cards and gone to search for clover in some of the verdant towns of the interior of this state. All this leaves but few printers idle, excepting the subs, which, unfortunately, must not be placed on the list of idlers or regulars, but, on the contrary, must have a list distinctly their own, one which is hardly in any other trade or calling—neuter. Neuter, indeed! that portion of grammar which is the source of so many of our errors in the construction of our thoughts! We see that it is indeed a good and just comparison when we consider that the sub element is the cause of so many of our misunderstandings, the cause of so many of our failures in accomplishing ends that would redound to the good and welfare generally of the craft. I believe the simile is sufficiently explicit, yet, lest it may be ignorantly or purposely misconstrued, I will further elucidate: Take a force of twenty men, carrying five subs. According to No. 17 "no man shall be discharged except for cause," and a committee of three, known as the arbitration committee, is appointed by the chairman of each office to see that this rule is not violated. If the foreman should prefer a certain sub to a certain one of the regulars, all he has to do is to take off said regular under the plea of reducing the force (laws are

often set aside for the convenience of certain people, especially if they have "influence," you know—at any rate, I know), and in a few days thereafter he can put said sub on extra, and in a few weeks more he is a regular, the sub ever being a standing threat to regulars, and so on to the end. To show the injustice of such, the regular may be a man identified with the place and unable to go elsewhere for employment, while the sub may be a typographical tourist, prospecting. On the other hand, if there were no subs—if circumstances were such as to enable all subs to be regulars, such as by apprenticeship laws and the reduction of hours—foremen and proprietors could not be so independent; men with large dependence, men in the midst of misfortune would not be ignominiously discharged—discharged in violation of constitutional laws, the proper parties failing to investigate a discharge for fear of themselves being discharged. Under such circumstances there would not be so much "bum" itinerancy, that which is now so generally and severely condemned. Job office business is still dull.

DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

FROM RALEIGH, N. C.*To the Editor:*

RALEIGH, September 26, 1887.

Business is good, though nothing unusual for this season, and prospects fine for the winter at least. Our little city is not on what is generally termed a "boom," but we are advancing steadily and healthily in our line of business with the growth of the city and business in other branches. We have two pretty fair book and job offices, that of Messrs. Edwards & Broughton, and E. M. Uzell (brother to "Shorty," deceased—all the craft knew "Shorty"), and two daily papers, one evening and one morning, and five or six weekly papers, *all* union, except, perhaps, *two*, which are insignificant.

Messrs. Edwards & Broughton employ on an average, all the year, about fifty or sixty printers and binders, and sometimes for a short time more. Mr. E. M. Uzell employs twenty-five or thirty, and both establishments turn out work which is a credit to the craft. The proprietors of both establishments are all practical printers, and were active members of our union until they entered business, and are now honorary members, and have the welfare of the union at heart more so than is usually the case. We never ask for anything we do not get, and the business of both offices is on a firm basis.

Our daily papers are not what they ought to be, or what our city and the times demand.

There was to have been a new printing company to start up in this city this month, "The Southern Publishing Company," but owing to some misunderstanding in regard to the building they were to have occupied, did not do so. I think they contemplate the erection of a building of their own, and are to have all contracts entered into done by other offices of this city until such time as they can make such arrangements as are necessary to do the work themselves.

I learn Charlotte, N. C., is to have a new daily soon, but how true the rumor is, I am not prepared to say.

Wilmington, N. C., pays thirty cents per 1,000 ems, and work appears to be good in that city from all reports.

Our honorary members do our union credit. We have honorary members (and some active members) who have filled nearly all the offices of the state, from governor down.

Our worthy president, General John C. Gorman, resigned at our last meeting, and has taken a position in the general postoffice at Washington. No truer or better man lives, and he is a fair specimen of the representative working man. Yours, etc.,

TREBOR.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.*To the Editor:*

PHILADELPHIA, September 30, 1887.

Advices from eighteen of our larger offices, running about one hundred and sixty large cylinder and Adams presses, report in some cases "night work," in the others "prospects good."

Wm. F. Fell & Co. have secured the contract for printing the proceedings of the late International Medical Convention held in Washington, D. C. It will make about fifteen volumes.

Sherman & Co., I hear, are putting in two more cylinder presses; and this reminds me that quite recently this famous house has taken

into partnership Messrs. Robert H. Overend, Harry S. Bennerman and Guy R. Overend. This addition to the firm is, aside from the increased efficiency it must necessarily give to the establishment, a great compliment to the young men of the craft in this city. Robert and Guy Overend are known as sociable, practical men; they inherit the ability of their famous father, Andrew, in being first-class pressmen and educated business men. With Mr. Bennerman we are not so well acquainted, but we understand that he is worthy of the honors he has achieved, and is a practical compositor. Mr. M. F. Bennerman and Andrew Overend are the senior members of the firm. I could fill a whole page about the journeymen pressmen in this house, and because of the personal traits of the men would make interesting reading. There, for instance, is S. H. Romig, president of No. 4; Daniel Roberts, vice president, and Wm. Mellen, financial secretary, of the same organization. Then there is Mr. Thos. Harrison, who, laying all flattery aside, is about the most fluent speaker I know of in the ranks of the trade in this city today, I don't even except my old friend Scout, of Dornan's, who is there all the time, too. But time would fail me to go into further details. Some day when I write that series of articles I am preparing about "Printers that I Know," I will tell your readers more. At the risk of giving them what is known as "Thompson's views," I can't forbear to speak of the grand success attending the celebration of the centennial of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States. On Thursday, September 1, the trade and industrial establishments had their display, and the art preservative was well represented. Typographical Union, Typographical Society, MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Wm. C. Blelock, Hartnett Bros., Irwin Megagee and others, were handsomely represented. The wonderful advancement made in everything that enters into the stability and enlightenment of our country was impressed upon the mind and heart in a manner which may never be forgotten. Friday and Saturday, September 16 and 17, was devoted to the military and the more quiet celebration held in old Independence Hall and "Square," as we call our parks, where the school children warbled patriotic airs, and President Cleveland and other dignitaries made appropriate addresses.

Pressmen's Union No. 4 has lately revised its constitution, and passed laws which will, it is thought, more thoroughly cement its members in the bonds of unionism. To the different unions who have asked for copies I desire to state that as soon as they are bound they will receive them.

C. W. M.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor:

INDIANAPOLIS, October 4, 1887.

Union matters are still unsettled. The *Journal* and *Sentinel* still manage, by the aid of unfair men and a few country Jakes, to get out their papers, but workingmen and their friends are letting them severely alone. Business men are fast learning that an advertisement in either one of these papers drives trade away from their doors. The sympathy of the people are with these home workmen, who were thrown out to give place to a lot of scalawags, who are devoid of either principle or shame. I am sorry to say that a few of our home printers have deserted the ranks and joined their fortunes with this motley crew.

The Indianapolis *Daily Democrat* is the latest venture on the very uncertain sea of journalism. It is an evening two-cent paper, which started out a short time ago with the avowed purpose of either making a new field for itself or else absorbing the *Sentinel*; but judging from the course it has taken, it has fallen into the same old rut that the *Sentinel* has been floundering in, namely, supporting the tally-sheet forgers, and sanctioning the non-enforcement of the law. The field seems to be to get all the boodle out of it possible, without caring anything about what would benefit the masses.

The candidacy of Mr. Walter W. Davy for mayor, on the Union Labor ticket, is gaining in popularity every day. Mr. Davy is making a personal canvass of the city, and is meeting with a great deal of encouragement. If he is not elected he will receive a vote that he may well be proud of.

The state printing contract for the next two years was awarded to Mr. William B. Burford, who was the lowest bidder. The bidders were Mr. Burford, Hasselman & Co., and A. R. Baker. The printing board at first divided the contract between Burford and Baker, but afterward

finding it would be to the advantage of the state to keep the work together, recommended and gave the entire contract to Mr. Burford.

Typographical Union No. 1 has decided not to go into the nine-hour movement November 1, it not seeming advisable at present. Pressmen's Union, No. 17, will not take any action in the matter at present.

I hope you will still keep up your fight on the amateur printing office nuisance. We have a few such offices here, and I think I will pay my respects to some of them in the near future.

The *Printer and Publisher*, a monthly journal devoted to the interest of printers generally, published here, has a very handsome etching of Mr. F. E. Ives, the inventor of the Ives process of photo-engraving, in the September issue. While the *Printer and Publisher* does not claim to have reached the high standard of excellence reached by THE INLAND PRINTER, it is a very creditable publication, and reflects credit on Messrs. Scott & Suffrins, its editors and proprietors. Mr. John T. Corcan, a member of No. 17, does their presswork.

J. M.

ANOTHER REFORM NEEDED.

To the Editor: BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., October 10, 1887.

Though not willing to concede all the benefits for the American system of interchangeable type bodies, or the dotted system, which are claimed for it in some of the typefounders' periodicals, yet I can cheerfully acknowledge that its adoption by the typefounders of the United States marks an epoch in their progression which can never be forgotten by printers; that it is a factor which has called the world's attention to them, and, together with their superior excellence in designing handsome faces, given them the well-earned reputation of being the best type-makers on the globe. I would not rob them of any of the glory which may be attached to the adoption of this reform, but I do believe that it was no more due to their progressive spirit than to the large clamor for it on the part of the also progressive American printer. I am not an old printer, and yet have been told by more than one typefounder that the adoption of such a system was almost among the impossibilities; that it would be attended with such an enormous expense to the founders that the printers could not reasonably expect the reform to ever be accomplished. I believe that the benefits of the system to the printer, now that it is adopted, depend more on a rigid and accurate compliance, by the foundries, with adopted standards for the ordinary sizes of types than on the fact that each size has a fixed relative proportion to every other size. Not having purchased much type from different foundries since the change, I am not competent to judge how they are doing in this particular, but if they are not more accurate in this than in the height of types, then the system will be of little practical value.

There is said to be a standard height for types, which, with one exception, has been adopted by all the leading foundries in the country, and the type in the office over which I preside, coming from most of them, would seem to indicate the probable correctness of the information. There is, in our office, an average height which comprises the major part of our type; but from this average there are many flagrant variations. And the variations are not only in the type from different foundries, but there are many seemingly inexcusable ones in type from the same foundry, the same series and even the same font. An enumeration of a few of them may be of interest to some of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. The most noticeable variation, but the least troublesome one except in newspaper work, is that of the type from the excepted foundry above alluded to. Our six fonts from there are all exactly the thickness of a 24 by 36 inch sixty-pound sheet of print paper higher than the average, but I have been unable to discover in them the slightest variation from their own evident standard. We have a three-font series of a certain text, the middle font of which is standard height, the smallest two tissues lower, and the largest about a tissue too high; and exactly the same may be said of a series of ray shaded. In a font of pica old style the lower-case letters are all a tissue too high and the capitals a tissue too low. In four sizes of light face gothic condensed the nonpareil is a tissue too high, the brevier two tissues and the pica one tissue too low, only the long primer being standard height. In a two-line brevier old style font a few of the letters are two tissues, and the balance of them one tissue too low. There are at least five fonts from three different foundries, which are the thickness of a sheet of French folio too high, and quite a number of others, which I will not take the

room to enumerate, which are a tissue too low or too high. We have brass rule varying from a French folio too high to the thickness of common print paper too low. A careful printer can easily overcome these defects by expending a little valuable time in cutting out and overlaying; but there are other defects which are not so easy to get along with. Not long ago I ordered, from one foundry, a font each of pica, nonpareil and half nonpareil borders for use in combination, and found the nonpareil a full French folio too low, and the half nonpareil a tissue too low, except the corner pieces, which were a tissue too high. Having occasion to use an extra quantity of nonpareil roman small caps, we sorted up with new. On going to press it was discovered that a large number of tissue overlays had to be made, and an examination revealed the fact that the overlaid letters were the new sorts. Again it became necessary to double the italics to our font of small pica old style, and the new proved a tissue lower than the old, which the foundry promptly acknowledged upon making a test.

I do not write this communication to institute a quarrel, nor to create a feeling against the typefounders, but to call the attention of the craft to the inconvenience of these obvious irregularities in hopes to hasten an inevitable demand from them for a much-needed reform. Whatever may be the cause of the inaccuracies, I have faith in American ingenuity to believe that they will be remedied if the printers of the country will but unite in demanding it.

G. F. C.

FROM THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.

To the Editor:

MONTEVIDEO, August 16, 1887.

It is now more than five months since I wrote you, under date of February 27, concerning matters typographic in our small republic—the smallest independent state on the southern continent of the western hemisphere. Since that time we have had some startling changes, principally political, which, though very interesting to ourselves, would be altogether uninteresting to your general readers. In printing affairs there have been several moves which I will briefly refer to, together with what will be considered, 'tis hoped, scraps of useful information in relation to "our own country."

The printers' supply house of Ostwald & Co., of Lavalle 112, Buenos Aires, signed a contract the latter part of July for supplying the Italian daily of this city, *L'Italia*, with a first-class typographical outfit, consisting of the best and most varied faces and series known, and among which, for actual printing of paper, is to be a Marinoni machine, for the sum of \$15,000; the whole to be installed for use by the 1st proximo. *L'Italia*, on and after that date, is announced to appear greatly improved in all its sections, typographically as well as literarily speaking. Would that, however, the writer could have had the pleasure of penning words to the effect that the order for this new lot had been placed in the hands of a North American house rather than with a German importing concern.

Montevideo is essentially a city of ephemeral newspapers, and, consequently, there is an amount of changes constantly occurring that is very difficult to keep track of. An important one, however, worthy of note, is that José Battle-y-Ordoñez will give up his present government appointment, and return to the editorial chair of *El Día*.

De Enrique Navarro Viola, who publishes every year in Buenos Aires, "El Anuario Bibliográfico," being the only directory to the newspaper press of the Argentine Republic, sailed by this city on the 25th ultimo, in French steamer, for Europe. As the learned gentleman is likely to be away a twelvemonth, it is expected there will be considerable delay in the publication of the next yearly number of his interesting and useful dictionary of the *diarios y periódicos* of the sister republic.

Herewith send to the editor a parcel of *Tipógrafos*, and trust to see one day in exchange therefor a copy of THE INLAND PRINTER containing this letter lying upon the reading table in the library of the Sociedad Tipográfica Montevideana. It will be a suit for every *socio*.

A Montevidean daily recently made a contract with one of the printing trade supply importing houses to give it a new dress of type for so much down and so many insertions of a colossal advertisement of the firm in question. The *aviso* is rather amusing. It begins with announcing that the company imports all kinds of printing machines and types, etc.; half way down they say they have the choicest wines from every

clime in stock, and wind up with the assertion that their cigars and tobaccos and perfumed soaps are the best obtainable. That's making the field pretty wide, gentlemen, and shows an unmistakable attachment to the first mentioned business.

The neighboring city—Argentine's capital—can lay claim to having a much superior class of papers than Uruguay's chief town is able to assert. The former are far more newsy, better edited, and better gotten up. Then again, on the average, they are considerably cheaper, while every article partaking of the character of a newspaper can be sent free of charge to any part of the silver republic. This system, however, I consider, has its faults, for the papers are carelessly handled under the franking régime, by the postoffice authorities.

It is much to be regretted there is no direct steamship communication between New York and the River Plata. Were it so, United States builders of printing machinery and manufacturers of type would come in for a fair share of orders that are now given, without exception, to the European firms. Sure, a *vapor* does occasionally find its way, about every ten or twelve weeks, from North America to Uruguay and Argentine ports, and then quietly steals back again, but for commercial purposes this irregular sailing *no es bueno*. My previous epistle had to be forwarded via Europe, consequently meeting with a month's delay, no steamer being announced from Montivideo to Manhattan, and the same conditions exist at the moment of writing this, with the exception that, instead of going by the old world, the correspondence will stick to the new. A Spanish steamer, the *Costa Rica*, has announced departure, via Magellan, to the Pacific, to touch at all principal ports right up to San Francisco, so it is through the "City of Romances" that this letter will reach you.

A good feature in THE INLAND PRINTER (better known to typographers here in the vernacular of these countries as EL IMPREJOR DEL INTERIOR) is the varied amount of correspondence from all parts of the States, from Europe, and, with the communications from the Argentine and Uruguay republics, from South America. In this latter respect the Chicago monthly has scored a triumph in the way of foreign printing trade items never before attained by any journal of the art preservative. And could there be now obtained a page each on the mediterranean republics of Paraguay and Bolivia, about the printing offices and newspapers, of which states nothing has ever yet been written, THE INLAND PRINTER would certainly be able to lay just claim to having been the pioneer in opening up to the world *la imprenta del America del Sud*.

Possibly, in the course of time, your correspondent may wander through, not only the land-locked republics named, but all the other republics—Chili, Perú, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela, not forgetting the three Guianas and Brazil. What an immense field here, now and in the years to come, for the printing machine builders and typefounders of North America!—an area of nearly 7,420,000 square miles and some 35,000,000 of inhabitants, where typographical establishments are equipped almost exclusively by French, German and English houses, the United States scarcely figuring at all.

Should THE INLAND PRINTER representative ever undertake such a journey as above described—the hazardousness of which would be as pleasant excitement during monotonous portions of the ramble—the records of such travels would duly appear in this periodical. All the principal printing offices of all the principal cities and towns would be visited, commented upon, classified and arranged, so forming a perfect and complete guide to *las imprentas* of South America. And in addition to this the enthusiastic mind would inquire into and briefly, but accurately, report upon the newspaper presses of those republics, never yet properly gauged. The foregoing prospectus accomplished, it is safe to predict that the approaching new era of North American manufacturers in the South American market would take firm hold at once; that consequent upon the establishing of frequent steamship communication between the two continents, the republics south and north would be mutually benefited; and that, as previously stated, the journal which would prove the pioneer in the direction of bringing into closer commercial relations the United States with Latin America, and to which, for its enterprise, the manufacturers of all these kinds and classes of goods pertaining to the typographic art and its multitudinous branches, would owe a debt of gratitude, is THE INLAND PRINTER.

GUALTERIO LODIA.

FROM BUENOS AIRES.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor :

BUENOS AIRES, August 22, 1887.

The printing business in this city has been fairly brisk since my last communication, and the outlook for some time to come at least is quite favorable.

On the 15th instant, in conversation with Bartolomé Mitre-y-Vedia, son of the general, and ex-president of that name of Paraguayan war fame (the former director of *La Nacion*) informed the writer that for some time they used to have their paper—that in the roll for the Marinoni rotary—from New York, but delay in its arrival, and cost of shipment and transshipment caused them to turn to Europe for a regular supply, with which continent they have ever since traded. This representative, influential journalist would greatly like to see a line of direct fortnightly steamships between Buenos Aires and New York; sees in the proposition mutual advantage to both continents, and would, I am assured, give the undertaking all the moral support in his power.

And now, as one of the scores of instances that have come under your correspondent's notice, let us note the following glaring disparagement: *La Nacion* has, quite distinct from the printing department of that daily, in the composition of which forty-two men are employed nightly, a section called *departamento de obras*—bookwork department—and also turning out good, general printing. It is a very fine office, having plenty of good machinery and type. Of the former a four-horse Baxter steam engine is from England, two book machines are from Marinoni, a large one from Alaurzet, both of Paris. A Minerva, close by, bears no name—a bastard press therefore. Perforating, cutting, and numbering machines hail from France, Germany, and England. And in this entire department, with its productions imported from Europe—the lot, worth at least \$25,000—does not America figure? Oh, yes; it contributes, coming from Golding, Boston, a \$5 lead cutter.

In the matter of type the state of affairs is nearly as bad. Among tons of letter, mainly from Figgins, London, the writer only saw one font, a very small one, from America, from the foundry of Bruce, New York.

I sincerely hope the United States will be well represented at the Barcelona Exhibition, which comes off next April. In this display South Americans will take great interest, and base their ideas on modern improvements in mechanics on well nigh all that they see, read, or hear of it. One important printing house in Buenos Aires, for example—that of *El Correo Español*, Piedras 126—announce that when moving in May next to their new premises, they will put in new printing machinery to the value of \$20,000 on the most improved principles shown at the forthcoming exposition. Possibly, complying with an ardent wish, I may proceed there on a short trip, when would let THE INLAND PRINTER readers have an interesting, good report, not only on the printing exhibits there displayed, but also on the typographic art in Spain, a kingdom the chief cities of which execute some most splendid work in the “art of arts.”

From *La Nacional* (an authority on press matters) of August 19, Doctors Francisco Rano Mejia, Enrique S. Quintana, and José S. Arévalo, will issue about the 1st of April next—according to prospectus published—a daily newspaper to be called *El Partido Liberal*. It will be directed by an anonymous society, whose capital is announced to be \$80,000, divided in shares of \$100. The order has already been given for a first-class machine, “and given” says our authority, “to one of the most celebrated European houses.” (Marinoni, 100 to 1).

On Monday, July 25, *La Razon* opened its fine new offices at Moreno 165, 167 and 168. They have put in a lot of new type, both French and English, intending to also execute job printing; also several presses, but none of American manufacture.

On Sunday, August 7, the *La Prensa* appeared in a complete new dress, every particle of which was obtained from France. Three sizes of type are used in the literary matter, and all one point larger than previously used. A wise step, say we. Give us big type, even if less news.

Santiago Estrada, a noted literarian, who defended throughout the war the cause of Peru during the long west coast struggle from 1879 to 1883 in his journals, *América del Sud* and *La Patagonia*, was presented

the 28th ult. by the Peruvian residents in Buenos Aires with a beautiful card made of gold, and bearing appropriate inscriptions. The gift was manufactured in the national mint.

Sociedad Tipografica Bonaerense has solicited of the school council of San Cristóbal various volumes for enriching the library of that printers' association. They will, provided the national council in Buenos Aires agree, which is likely enough, have the request granted.

The printing and lithographing house of Durand, Florida 76, has been reopened to public service, greatly improved, and with the addition of a large amount of new material. It now has two Minervas, the first to arrive in this city; five treadle presses, placed in a row, of French and English make; two Chagand (Paris) visiting-card presses; a big Janiot guillotine, a card-cutter, and other accessories. Waterlow (London) has one of his ticket printing machines in full swing. *La Imprenta Minerva* now announce their ability, with their brand-new types (all from France) and machines to be able to execute first-class work.

The representative journals and journalists of the Argentine Republic are *La Nacion*, Bartolomé Mitre-y-Vedia; *La Prensa*, Adolfo E. D'Ávila; *El Nacional*, Samuel Alberú, and *El Diario*, Manuel Lainez (all of Buenos Aires); *La Capitol*, of Rosario, directed by Ovidio Lagos, are the *Diario y Representante*, of the provincial press.

Here are facts about the salaries paid to journalists in Buenos Aires by the leading diaries: *La Nacion* remunerates its editor-in-chief, José Ch. Gutierrez, whose work means about two leaders per week, with \$400 per month; *La Prensa*, owned by Parz, Argentine minister in France, donates to *redactor-en-efe* Dávila \$1,000 per month; *El Nacional*, which has seven or eight leader-writers, all literary lights in *el periodismo Argentino*, and all known as chief editors on the evening daily named—has no chief-of-staff, editorially speaking, but a director, Samuel Alberú, who owns the paper, but seldom writes in it. He pays his contributors \$40 per article, be they short or long, the latter always a characteristic of these effusions. *El Diario* has over a dozen “editors”; they are paid from \$100 to \$250 a month by the sole owner and proprietor of this *diario de la tarde*, M. Lainez. This gentleman's property is a most valuable concern. It is the leading evening paper of Argentina, even beating its senior by thirty years, *El Nacional*.

While I write this, and one or two of above paragraphs, in the sanctum sanctorum of one of the native dailies, the editorial secretary is reading slip a proof. He has so peppered it that I cannot resist a smile, and is laughing and swearing over the work of the “intelligent brick-layer,” same being in a back alley, presumably. 'Tis but a specimen of the average Buenos Aires newspaper comp—a person, in typography irretrievably bad—a mere animal.

WALTER LODIA.

FROM ENGLAND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor :

SHEFFIELD, September 21, 1887.

No decisive change appears to have occurred in the printing trade since the penning of my last letter. Printers continue to prosper very satisfactorily, considering the many difficulties which followers of other trades so frequently encounter. Trade is reported fairly good in the British metropolis, but it is feared that the prorogation of parliament, the sittings of which provide work for so many typographers, will create a slight depression. The publishers' announcements for the ensuing season are very numerous, and cannot fail to make busy those of the craft engaged in the production of books. Judging from various reports, the condition of trade throughout the country bears most favorable comparison with that experienced during the past several years, and the prospects for further improvement are very promising.

The more healthy condition of printing establishments has been a matter of great consideration in England during recent years. Between ten and twenty years ago an immense number of tipos had to perform their work in buildings of an exceedingly dilapidated character, where even the most ordinary comforts of life were wanting, and a roof to keep off the rain, with an occasional vacancy in the wall for window panes—frequently minus glass or even paper—was the chief consideration. This was particularly the case in the smaller country towns, where the uses of adversity were generally familiar to the unfortunate printer, but

even in towns of considerable population, the conditions under which the typographer performed his duties were of a nature by no means compatible with the recognized benefit and importance of his trade to the intellectual progress of the rest of mankind. Most of these structures have now totally disappeared, and given place to palace-like erections, which are the architectural admiration of every town and city in the kingdom. In most of these buildings the health and comfort of the employés is the primary consideration. The admission of light, artificial illumination, ventilation, and warmth, four items of necessary importance to the production of good work, are all combined in some of our news and jobbing offices in such a way as to provide a much more healthy and fortunate state of things for the printer. Most of our large newspaper offices are real models of architectural beauty, inside and out, and go much toward proving that a calling at one time so unhealthy is now, under proper conditions, by no means necessarily so.

The electric telegraph was introduced into England just fifty years ago, and was the most important of the many ideas which took practical effect in the year 1837. Owing to other jubilee celebrations of much less significance, the jubilee of the practical application of telegraphy by Wheatstone has been of little concern to the British people, who, with their usual impetuosity, are ever ready to immortalize any fad in preference to what has proved of incalculable value to the civilized world. Before the English Government took over the various telegraph companies, the average cost of a message was 50 cents, now it is only 16 cents. The reduced rate at which the newspapers of the kingdom are supplied costs the country over \$800,000 per annum, but the public are satisfied with the expenditures of that amount in the diffusion of intelligence—they would only be too happy to see considerably more of the money wasted in warlike pursuits devoted to a similarly useful purpose. It is worthy of note that twenty years ago there was only 2,000 miles of submarine cable, now we have 150,000 miles of wire binding the world together.

The formation of an international copyright convention has long been the desire of authors in the United States and Europe. The present system is decidedly unfair to the writing community, who have none of the advantages available to the inventor of a piece of mechanism in the protection of their work. It is possible that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty will be arrived at shortly. One country has already adopted the scheme, the ratifications of the convention being recently exchanged at Berne, Switzerland.

Americans must possess a great show of regard for the old country, to judge from the immense number who annually reach our shores. This year the number of American visitors has been exceedingly large, about ninety thousand having crossed the Atlantic. A newspaper writer estimates the average expenditure of each visitor at \$1,000.

Birmingham is about to make a trial of compressed air as a motive power. The pressure will be generated at a central depot, and supplied to users in strong pipes, at a minimum pressure of thirty-five pounds per square inch. The adoption of this power will not necessitate change of machinery, boilers and furnaces being alone discontinued. It is estimated that a saving of 25 per cent will be effected over the ordinary steam power. The gas engine is the principal motor used by English printers, and answers the purpose so well that any further advance will receive little of their support.

A patent process for simultaneous color-printing in different colors is just now receiving the attention of some Manchester capitalists. It is the result of experiments specially made to print calico, velvets and velveteens with greater expedition, but the process is also particularly suited to colored poster and placard printing. It is said that, if required, 1,000 shades could be printed at one impression. Instead of using engraved rollers or stones, the designs or pictures are "built up" in a case in solid colors specially prepared after the style of mosaic work. A portion is then cut off about an inch in thickness, wrapped round a cylinder, and the composition has only to be kept moist to allow any number of impressions to be struck off, the colors working beautifully fine and clear.

The evening newspaper was at one time almost unknown in this country, but the last half dozen years has seen the creation of an immense number of evening journals, which now almost reach the same number as their morning contemporaries. Most of them are evening

editions of the morning papers, though the matter contained is usually fresh, and afterward used in the ensuing morning edition. Their general get-up is very creditable, illustrations of the day's events being a principal feature. The immense circulation of these papers has created a great demand for fast web presses. IMPRIMEUR.

FROM NEW YORK.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, October 1, 1887.

The volume of trade for the past month has been heavy—all that was expected; but the stringency of the money market in this, the financial capital of the western world, caused much alarm and great inconvenience. All but two of our banks have had less reserve than that required by the banking law, and per consequence, good commercial paper could not be negotiated. Eastern and country financial institutions sent us all the cash they could raise, but the demand far exceeded the supply, and many business houses have been obliged to "hustle" as they never did before to raise "the almighty dollar." The uneasy feeling was allayed and some relief experienced when Secretary Fairchild, after consultation with our leading Wall street magnates, issued his bond call for \$14,000,000. This amount found its way here, and with the \$6,500,000 of anticipated interest payments, helped to relieve the pressure. The conception of their powers under the law, obtaining with the treasury officials, precludes the dangerous recurrence of a tight money market.

In all lines of trade the feeling of hopefulness still obtains, and printers anticipate a prosperous season. Two small strikes have, fortunately, been short-lived and amicably settled; one in the office of Polhemus, on Nassau street; the other among the feeders employed by D. H. Gildersleeve & Co., of Rose street.

The race for supremacy among our leading papers still is close. The *Herald*, last week, voluntarily advanced the rate paid for composition. This is in keeping with its well-known liberal treatment of its composers. At the same time it was announced that hereafter the Sunday edition would be sold for three cents. This reduction in price is timely. Other changes have been made in the papers owned by James Gordon Bennett. He has taken "Sam" L. Chamberlin, long his private secretary, and lately a correspondent for *Galignani's Messenger*, from reporter's duty, and made him editor of the *Telegram*. His original idea of putting the *Telegram* into a stock company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, is abandoned. A wiser selection than Mr. Chamberlin could not have been made. He is a New Yorker, and in no sense a provincial. He knows New York, knows Bennett, knows how to be a man of the world, and at the same time preserve the amenities of ordinary courtesy. His prosperity won't swell his head or wither his heart. Mr. Bennett has put "Ned" Flynn, formerly editor of the *Telegram*, and later manager of the *Herald*, back on the *Telegram* as Chamberlin's assistant, and has relegated "Bob" Morris from the sanctum to the counting room, making him business manager. It is time a change was made, for the *Telegram* has sunk below the level of sense, and was nothing more than a pink drivel. Now look out for the result of these changes.

The *Sun* now appears daily as a ten-page journal, increasing the quantity of matter rather than reduce the price. The quality is, as usual, capital. The *Evening Sun*, from the start, met with phenomenal success and is making money. Its special feature, the 7 P.M. sporting edition, is a big thing, so big that several other journals took the hint and did likewise, notably the *Star*, which issues an hourly edition up to 7 P.M.

The success of the *Evening Sun* has suggested to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, of the *World*, that an evening edition of that wonderful journalistic success would pay, and on the 10th instant he proposes to issue the first number of the *World's* evening annex. And so the fight goes on.

Mr. J. O. Smith, the clever and popular superintendent of the *World's* pressroom, has deservedly been promoted, and his former efficient chief assistant, Mr. Walter Newman, is now the superintendent. Genial "Jim's" position is not easily determined, being of the "Poo-Bah" order—grand Mogul, grand everything; but nothing is too good for Smith; he deserves his good luck. Walter Newman's skill at

fifteen-ball pool is remarkable. He recently distinguished himself in a match game at Orange, New Jersey.

Mr. A. W. Wagnalls, of Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, has been nominated for comptroller of this city by the Prohibition party. Wonder how many of his employes (printers) are Prohibitionists?

Mr. John K. Bangs, the brilliant young editor of *Life*, has written, in a small attractive volume, "Roger Camerden: A Strange Story," which, as its title suggests, is well calculated to raise one's hair on end, and to keep it there for an hour or more. Latterly there has been such an abundance of strange stories written, most of them bordering on the supernatural, that the reader who has kept abreast of current fiction is apt to be quick to penetrate the shrouded mysteries now offered; but I venture to say that even the most astute will be surprised in the last chapter of this book, Mr. Bangs having employed a novel pivot for his plot to turn on.

Printers were well represented in the vast crowds that were attracted down the bay to witness the international yacht races. The enthusiasm was great, especially so on the tug chartered by Messrs. Walker and Bresnan, the popular and successful dealers in printers' materials. When it became evident that Volunteer was a sure winner, and that the much coveted cup would remain in America, the joy of Bresnan was unbounded, and in an outburst of patriotic emotion he fell into the sea. "Joe" Daley (of Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, the roller makers) states that Bresnan deliberately jumped overboard to testify his love and admiration for old Neptune in having been propitious to America's cup defender, and to ask the briny god to come on board of *our tug* and "splice the main brace" with "me and Walker."

Mr. Thomas Chenoweth, superintendent of the printing department of the Methodist Book Concern, states that they are "rushed with work." He has lately added new Hoe machines to his already large plant. The standard of typographical excellence of the publications of this house is due to the great attention given to all details by Mr. Chenoweth and the signal ability of his chief pressman, Mr. Oscar A. See.

That large hearted, prince of good fellows, little "Charlie" Roper, of Messrs. Chas. F. Roper & Co., who had his confidence in human nature and honesty so rudely and cruelly shaken recently, has regained his wonted cheerfulness and is full of business. His friends in the trade will all be glad to learn that the greater part of his loss has been made good by the friends of the unfortunate and misguided young man who so basely betrayed Mr. Roper's trust.

On all sides favorable criticisms of THE INLAND PRINTER are heard, and its circulation and influence is steadily growing. As a teacher, its value to the craft cannot be overestimated, and it easily takes precedence in the front rank of trade journals. This will not be news to you, but pleasant to hear, I fancy. HAL.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. A., Knoxville, asks: Please give names of the characters found in a cap case, including the alphabet and fractions.

Answer.—You will find a reply to the above in the September issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, in answers to correspondents.

W. H., Pittsburgh, asks: Will you please explain the difference between a British and an American billion?

Answer.—The British billion is a million millions; the American billion is a thousand millions. According to British numeration it would be written 1,000,000,000,000; according to the American, 1,000,000,000.

PAPERMAKING IN INDIA.—The manufacture of paper is rapidly increasing in India; for, according to the latest returns, there are nine paper mills in full or partial work. Of these, five are in the Bombay presidency, of which three are either in the course of construction or not yet in full operation. There are two in Bengal, the Bally and the Tittaghur Mills, one at Lucknow and one at Gwalior. Three of the mills at Bombay, and those at Lucknow and Gwalior, are private concerns, but the others are companies, with an aggregate capital of Rs. 3,868,000. The value of paper produced by these mills in the year 1885, the last year of which any account is given, is stated to have been nearly 18 lakhs.

KINDRED COLORS.

Colors nearly related to each other (none of them exciting any one of the color sensations in a much higher degree than others) have always good effect in juxtaposition. Thus, very dark colors, whatever their hue, are all congruous with black, and with each other. The light colors again, whatever their hue, are all congruous with white, and with each other. The colors which differ little in hue from the primary red, green or blue, or the secondary sea-green, pink or yellow, are congruous, respectively, with these colors, and with each other, and the colors which differ little from the mean gray are congruous with it, and with each other.

The peculiar beauty of associations of kindred colors may be illustrated by compositions of dark red, dark green and dark blue upon a dark background, or by compositions of light sea-green, light pink and light yellow upon a white ground; or again, by compositions in which a dark blue, a sea-green blue and a pink blue appear together, or in which a light yellow, a yellow-red, and yellow-green appear together. Associations of this kind are extremely common in nature. They are seen, for instance, in the various hues and shades of crimson or pink in roses, arising not only from the different colors of their parts, but from reflections and shades produced between the petals in the varieties of blue exhibited by the iris, convolvulus and larkspur, or of the yellow by the daffodil and primrose. They appear in the folds of colored fabrics, in washes or pigments varying in thickness, in stones in all sorts of polished woods, in the sky and clouds, around the setting sun, and in the charming secondary hues which play on the surface of mother-of-pearl, or on the feathers of doves. A certain degree of congruity is secured between all colors by the circumstance that it is impossible to excite any of the simple sensations of color in any high degree without a large mixture of the rest.—William Benson, in the Architect.

NEW PROCESS OF WAXING PAPER.

The manufacture of waxed paper has of late assumed very large proportions. The impetus imparted by the introduction of approved processes and machinery, coupled with its great utility, has placed it among the most important of paper products. As indicated by the title, a new process relating to mechanism for producing "waxed paper" has just been introduced, the description of which is as follows:

In carrying this method into practical operation, an apparatus is employed in the shape of a longitudinal metallic box, preferably formed of cast iron, and having a sunken upper surface, slightly corrugated, the corrugations running breadthwise across the face.

Along each side of this depressed or sunken surface there is a deep gutter, and leading into one of them is a funnel, by means of which melted wax or paraffine is poured so as to flow across the corrugated surface.

A sheet of perforated boiler iron is placed upon this surface, the perforations being very fine and close together, while a number of sheets of felt are placed upon the plate in sufficient number to bring the upper surface of the pile just above the edges of the box.

A groove is formed near one end of the upper surface of the box and lined with felt, cemented to it. Here a perfectly smooth surfaced roller is placed when not in use, to prevent denting by contact with the sharp edges of the iron. A supply as well as an exhaust pipe is fitted in one end of the box, so that steam may be supplied to the interior. Now to the operation:

The machine having been set up and properly leveled, melted wax or paraffine is poured into the funnel, a sufficient amount being introduced to thoroughly saturate the felt above the plate. The steam is then turned on and the temperature raised to about 230° F. The paper may now be waxed by placing the sheets upon the felt bed and passing the roller over their upper surfaces, the sheets being placed singly and successively upon the bed, and lifted therefrom and piled, after being subjected to the pressure of the roller, the action of the air while being transferred from the waxing machine to the pile being sufficient to cool and set the wax, and prevent them from sticking together when piled.

This method and apparatus is more especially adapted for use in the waxing of tissue paper, but may be employed with advantage in the waxing of any of the lighter grades.—Paper and Press.

THE VEHICLE OF THOUGHT.

BY WILL T. JAMES.

As music floats upon the air
 In undulating waves of sound,
 So thoughts of savants swell and bear
 Their import all the world around,
 Launched with a mythic Mercury's flight
 Upon Illiteracy's dark night.

As Knowledge in her chariot rides
 Across the sable wilderness
 Of Error, like a mist divides
 Man's mental chaos and the press—
 The car in which she onward sweeps—
 O'er bigot-built barriers leaps.

Gleaming with fire, its golden wheels
 Reflect the splendor of the sun
 Of Truth athwart a world that feels
 Their emanations as they run,
 Rejoicing as its fulgent glow
 The paths of Wisdom clearly show.

Each gilded spoke in brightness turns,
 Diffusing radiance o'er the land;
 While they o'ershadow him who spurns,
 They crown with halos Caxton's band,
 Adding more luster to the name
 Of him whose talents merit fame.

Speed on triumphant, ever fraught
 With treasures rich as earth's best gem;
 Men but assimilate thy thought
 To wear the scholar's diadem.
 Beneficence no more could bless
 Mankind than with a pure, free press.

NEWSPAPER STATISTICS.

A compilation made from the American Newspaper Directory for 1887 shows that the total number of periodical publications issued in the United States and Canada is 15,420; 14,706 in the United States and 714 in Canada. The first ten states in the order of number of publications are as follows: New York, 1,591; Illinois, 1,149; Pennsylvania, 1,138; Ohio, 933; Iowa, 731; Kansas, 684; Missouri, 678; Michigan, 594; Massachusetts, 586; Indiana, 583. These are the only states which have each over 500 publications credited to it. South Carolina, Vermont, the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, Delaware and Nevada have each less than 100, the extremes being ninety-six for the first-named and thirty for the last.

Of the total number, 11,614 are weeklies, 1,739 monthlies, 1,397 dailies, 230 semi-monthlies, 185 semi-weeklies, 107 quarterlies, 71 bi-weeklies, 47 tri-weeklies and 30 bi-monthlies. The total circulation is 30,165,250 copies, nearly 60 per cent being of weekly publication, 20 per cent of monthlies, and nearly 16 per cent of dailies, leaving 4 per cent to represent publications of all classes. The average circulation of the dailies is 3,416, and of the weeklies 1,545. In point of circulation New York leads with one-fourth of the total, followed by Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, Canada, Missouri, Michigan, California, Iowa, Maine, Indiana and Wisconsin in the order named, each state having periodicals with an aggregate circulation of half a million or more. The lowest in the scale is Nevada, all the periodicals published within the limits of that state having an aggregate circulation of 12,500.

The total number of papers issued in a whole year is estimated at 2,547,653,000; 1,489,020,000 being dailies, 933,205,000 weeklies, 72,699,000 monthlies, and only about 50,000,000 for all other classes of publications. The estimate of the dailies is too low, as no account is taken of the many millions of Sunday papers issued. One hundred and twelve publications print 37,500 copies or more each, and represent one-fourth of the total issue; 579 more print upward of 7,500 each, and represent another quarter; 2,209 range from 2,000 to 5,000 each, and

constitute a third quarter, while the remaining 12,520, with less than 1,500 copies each, make up the remaining quarter.

Only 337 dailies are rated above 3,000 copies; 400 between 1,000 and 3,000 copies; 660 less than 1,000, and 345 of these not to exceed 500.

Assuming that the number of families in the United States is 13,000,000, the daily papers have barely sufficient circulation to supply one copy daily to every three families, and as many persons take more than one daily, it is safe to say that three-fourths of the people do not regularly get a copy of a daily paper. The weeklies have a circulation nearly four times that of the dailies, and are over eight times as numerous. There is a sufficient number of weeklies published in the country to supply each family with one and have nearly 5,000,000 left over. So many families take more than one weekly that the surplus and more is used up among reading families, leaving very many families who take no paper of any kind. Still there are few families in this country, other than the destitute, ignorant and inaccessible, who do not take a paper. The monthlies issue a sufficient number to provide every alternate family with a copy; but the duplicates are so numerous that probably on an average not one family in three takes a monthly.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A SPECIMEN MEXICAN NEWSPAPER.

A writer in the *American Magazine* describes a newspaper published in the neighboring republic. It is entitled *El Carnaval de los Muertos* (the Carnival of the Dead), and purports to be published annually on the day of the dead, and to have agencies in the tomb, in purgatory, in paradise and in glory. It received subscriptions for a century in advance from the living, and is furnished gratis to the dead. It is delivered at the house or at the tomb, as the subscriber may desire. It is filled with the rudest sort of caricatures of public men, intended to represent them as answering the summons to final judgment, or as performing some office about the dead. A few doggerel lines in each case set forth in a ridiculous manner some personal trait of the one represented. The president of the republic heads the list. He is pictured as a skull with mustachios and a military cocked hat. The members of his cabinet then follow; then come the municipal authorities, prominent citizens of the capital, journalists and others. Many of the cuts are death-heads, tombs and funeral emblems; they are rudely executed, and are made to answer for more than one victim of the journalist's ridicule. The whole illustrates the flippancy of the Mexicans, whether the subject be grave or gay. Every year such papers are published under different titles and widely circulated. Sometimes considerable artistic skill is displayed in them, but they are all irrelevant and profane.

THE SIZE OF BOOKS.

The average reader and bookbuyer is constantly put to his wits' end to decide what constitutes a duodecimo, a 16mo, an octavo, a crown octavo, etc. In truth there is absolutely no fixed law which governs this question. Presumably the size of a book is determined by the number of folds of the paper which forms a "signature," but the length and breadth of paper vary so greatly that the number of folds really indicates nothing of the size of a book's page. In England they have just made an attempt to fix upon a new scale of standards as follows:

Large folio	.....la. fol	.....over 18 inches.
Folio	.....fol	.....below 18 inches.
Small folio	.....sm. fo	.....below 13 inches.
Large octavo	.....la. 8vo	.....below 11 inches.
Octavo	.....8vo	.....below 9 inches.
Small octavo	.....sm. 8vo	.....below 8 inches.
Duodecimo	.....12mo	.....below 8 inches.
Decimo 8vo	.....18mo	.....is 6 inches.
Minimo	.....mo	.....below 6 inches.
Large quarto	.....la. 4to	.....below 15 inches.
Quarto	.....4to	.....below 11 inches.
Small quarto	.....sm. 4to	.....below 8 inches.

These measurements may be useful as giving an idea of the sizes as fixed by the librarians, who have abolished the time-honored expressions, "imperial," "crown," "foolscap," "demy," and so on, and adopted the almost equally vague terms "large" and "small" instead.—*New England Stationer.*

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BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. C. James & Co., manufacturers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

BOOKBINDER.

W. B. Conkey, 163 and 165 Dearborn street, Chicago.

CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

Geo. S. Vibbert & Co., Clintonville, Conn., mfrs. and publishers of bevel edge and chromo cards in all varieties. Headquarters for fine Bristol Board, all grades.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing Presses, all sizes.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc. J. W. Ostrander, Western Agt., 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

W. G. Walker & Co., Madison, Wisconsin, manufacturers of the Prouty Power Press, and Printers' Supply House.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J., Routing Machines and Cutters. Shnidewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

J. W. Ostrander, manufacturer of Electrotpe Machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., Electrotypers, Photo-Zinc-Etchers, and Map and Relief-line Engravers, 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

Campbell & Co., 59 and 61 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago.

Shnidewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., manufacturers of Paper Folding Machinery for all classes of work. Dealers in printing machinery. Office, 150 Nassau street. P. O. Box 3070, New York. Shops, Millbury, Mass.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Chas. Eneu Johnson & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches—527 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 40 La Salle street, Chicago.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks. Chicago Agents, Illinois Type Founding Co.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York. Book and Fine Cut and Colored Inks.

J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Golding Jobber (4 sizes) and Pearl Presses (3 sizes).

Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

J. F. Dorman, 217 E. German street, Baltimore, Md. The Eclipse, Baltimore Jobber and New Monumental.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago.

Shnidewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

The Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the New Style Noiseless Liberty Press.

The Model Press Company Limited, 912 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of the Improved Model Job Press. Three sizes, \$65, \$100 and \$175.

The Universal Printing and Embossing Press, 143 Nassau street, New York. John Thompson.

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A. Zeese & Co., Electrotypers, Photo-Zinc-Etchers, and Map and Relief-line Engravers, 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

C. R. Carver, corner Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 Beekman street, New York.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

J. W. Ostrander, Agent for Dooley Paper Cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine and 327 New streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

P. A. Noyes & Co., "Rival" Paper Cutter, Mystic River, Conn.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

A. G. Elliott & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.

Fowler & Brown, room 4 Home Insurance Building, La Salle street, cor. Adams. News, Book, Lithograph, Writing, Covers, Cardboards, Writing Manilas and Envelopes.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PERFORATED NUMBERS.

P. F. Van Everen, 116 Nassau street, New York.

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Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark St., Chicago. The largest house in the West.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Largest Photo-Engraving Establishment in the world.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

The Crosscup & West Engraving Co., 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, Manager.

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Ed A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y., dealers in presses and all kinds of printers' supplies. Specialty, manufacturers of roller composition. Rochester agents for THE INLAND PRINTER.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York, Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Largest assortment Type, Tools, Presses, etc., in United States. Everything required by printers.

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John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads and furniture.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

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S. Simons & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make Engravers' Wood.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

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Andrew Van Bibber & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago.

J. W. Butler Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—Continued.

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Golding & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Square, and 19 to 27 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. Largest manufactory of Printer's Tools in the world.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

L. Craham & Son, 99-101 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49-51 Rose street, New York.

Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

C. H. Burchard, 726 Sansom street, Philadelphia. Best recasting composition, 30 cents per pound.

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Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

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Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200-204 South Clark street, Chicago.

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M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.

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TYPE FOUNDERS.

Allison & Smith, Franklin Type Foundry, 168 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. W. Lindsay Type Foundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), 76 Park Place, New York.

Buffalo, N. Y., Type Foundry, N. Lyman's Sons, proprietors, 36 West Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Boston Type Foundry, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass. John K. Rogers, manager.

Chas. J. Cary & Co., Baltimore Type Foundry, 116 East Bank Lane, Baltimore, Md.

Dominion Typefoundry Co., Chenneville street, Montreal, Canada. Only Type Foundry in British America. Sole Agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

James Conners' Sons, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

John Ryan & Co., S. W. corner South and German streets, Baltimore, Md.

Lindsay Type Foundry, 175 Fulton street, New York.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York.

The Collins & McLeester Type Foundry, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

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The Cincinnati Type Foundry, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Manhattan Type Foundry, manufacturers of Printers' Novelties, 15 Park Place, New York.

The Union Type Foundry, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. Agents, Boston, Central, Cleveland and Manhattan Foundries.

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American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

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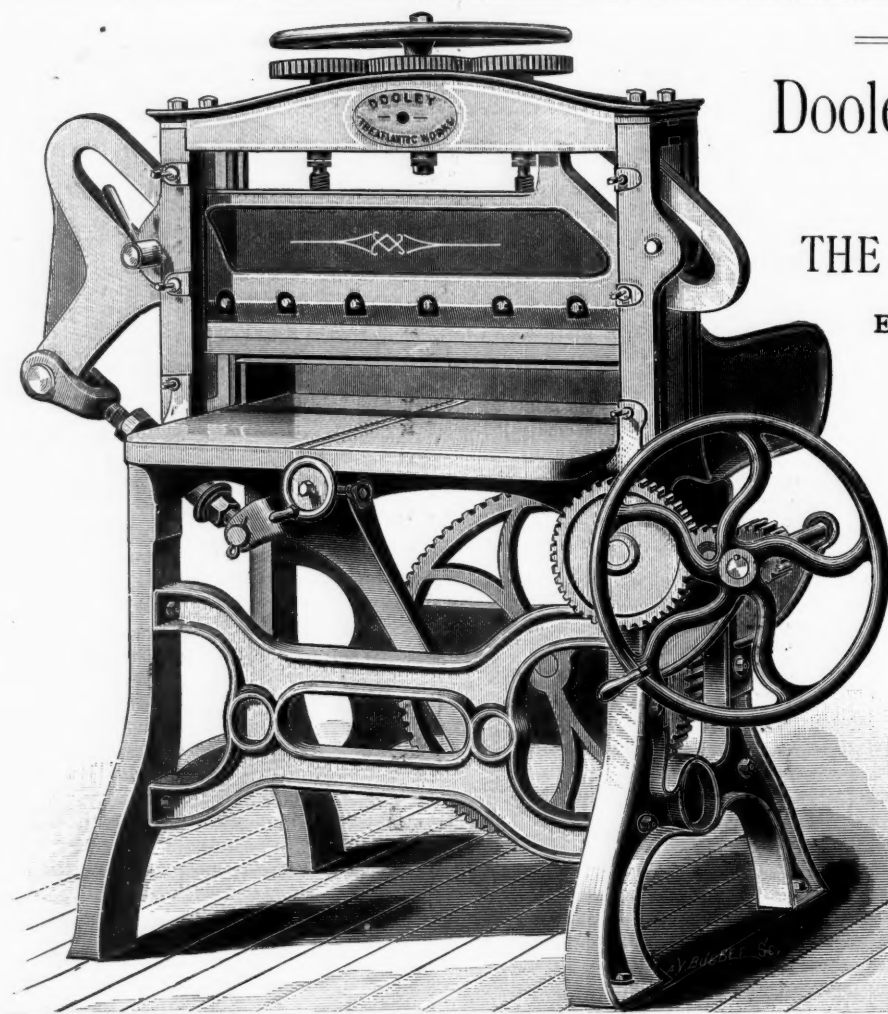
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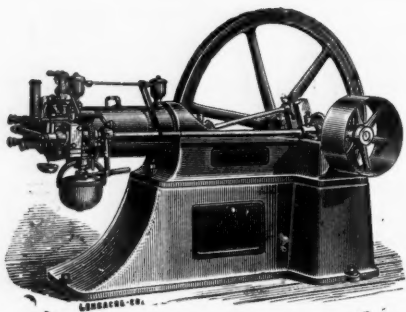
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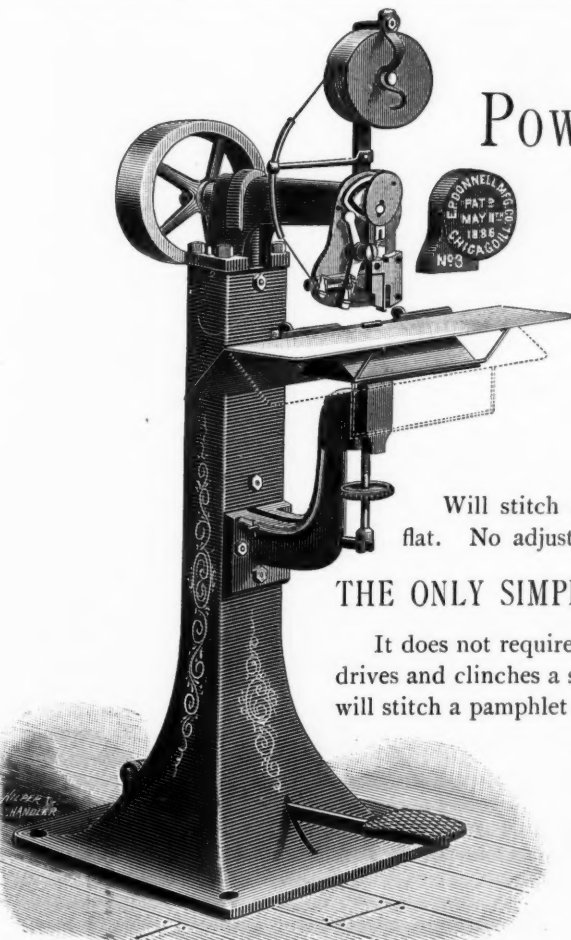
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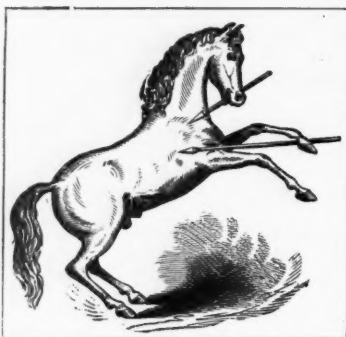
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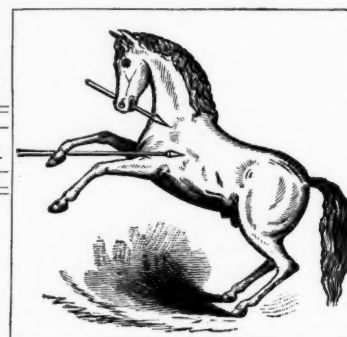
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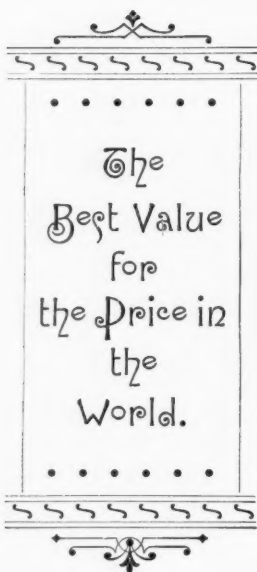


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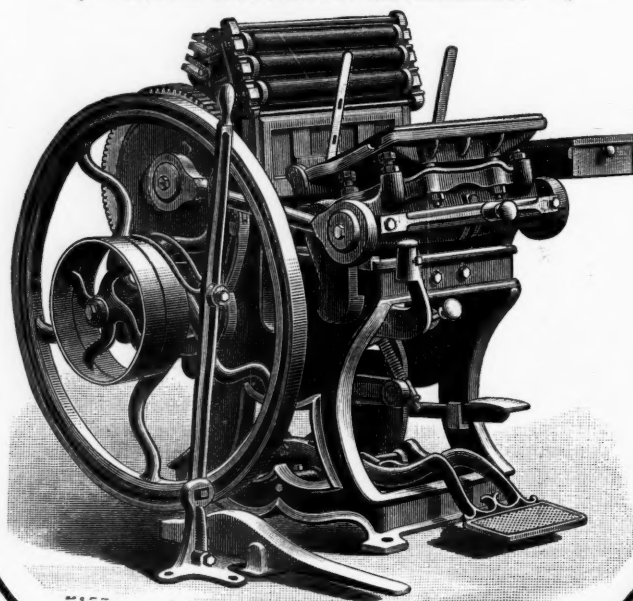


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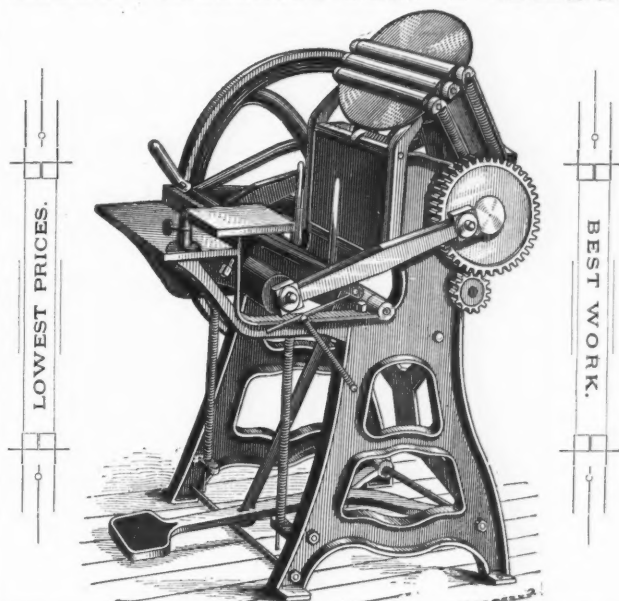
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" { Brass Arms, }	12 x 19	Sanborn Star Cutter.....	34 in.
" { Franklin style }	10 x 15	Champion Cutter.....	32 in.
" (Latest Franklin style)	8 x 12	"	30 in.
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ON THE BRIDGE.

Specimen from CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING COMPANY,
907 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

CHICAGO NOTES.

WM. DANFORTH, a member of Typographical Union No. 16, and for many years employed at R. R. Donnelley & Sons, died September 24.

JUDGE GRESHAM, in the United States Circuit Court, Chicago, has decided in favor of the validity of the Hammerschlag patent in the suit involving the use of the process for the manufacture of wax-paper.

CHAS. B. ROSS, the Chicago representative of Farmer, Little & Co., has just furnished a complete new dress to the *Journal of Milwaukee*, and also to the Wichita (Kansas) *Eagle*, which are highly complimented.

BRADNER SMITH & Co., paper-makers, have recently issued their annual catalogue and price list for 1887-88. It is clearly and handsomely printed, and contains a number of valuable suggestions to parties ordering goods.

CHAS. SHOBER, formerly of Shober & Carquerville, has connected himself with the Chicago Bank Note Company, located in the Donohue & Henneberry building, 407-425 Dearborn street, the entire outfit of which was furnished by J. W. Ostrander, 77-79 Jackson street.

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, 183-187 Monroe street, has just completed the issue of the proceedings of the last session of the International Typographical Union, consisting of 300 pages. It is, without doubt, the handsomest work of the kind which has ever been turned out.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE Co., have recently issued a handsome four-page card, containing several recent artistic designs, executed by the well-known MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, type founders and electrotypers, Philadelphia. It is needless to say it is gotten up in the highest style of the art.

WE desire to call the attention of our many readers to the line of photographic cards offered by the Baker Publishing Co., 113 Adams street, which are undoubtedly among the finest specimens of new cards which have been offered this fall. Printers who desire to keep up with the times should write them for samples.

A. T. HODGE, secretary of the Chicago Paper Company, who has recently been enjoying himself in Europe, sailed from Liverpool on White Star steamer *Britannic* on September 21, arrived in New York on Thursday, September 29, and Chicago on October 1. Among his fellow-passengers were Col. Clarke E. Carr, of Galesburg, Illinois, and Mr. Michael Davitt.

A FEW days ago Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of this city, sent a bill of job material to a native of Africa, now publishing a paper in Sierra Leone, on the west coast. The native was born five hundred miles in the interior, but under missionary influence was converted and has now commenced editorial work. As a matter of course, he bought his material at the great market of the West.

ALBERT H. LANGDON died October 4 of inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, aged forty-four years. He had been employed in various Chicago job offices for sixteen years past, and was much esteemed by his fellow-craftsmen. Mr. Langdon served his country with honor during the war of the rebellion. He was a member of the New York Ninety-eighth Volunteers. He was buried October 6 in the lot of Chicago Typographical Union, Rosehill Cemetery.

THE J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY, 183, 185 and 187 Monroe street, have just issued their annual catalogue for 1887-88, containing wholesale price list of paper, printers' stock, fancy stationery, coarse papers, etc. On the cover is a well-executed portrait of Mr. J. W. Butler, the pioneer of the paper trade of the West and the founder of the firm. In calling the attention of the trade to all its departments, the announcement says: "Our printers' stock department was never so replete with first-class goods as now. We strive to keep all our brands to the highest standard that they may retain their well-earned popularity." It is from the press of Henry O. Shepard & Co., and, as might have been expected, is a work of art.

THE old established house of J. W. Middleton & Co., printers, stationers and blank book stationers of this city, failed on Tuesday, October 11, when confessions of judgment were filed in the Superior Court, in favor of the First National Bank, for \$3,489.76, and Fred M. Blount for \$508.12. Two attachments were issued, one on the

complaint of the Union National Bank for \$1,337.67, the other on complaint of the J. W. Butler Paper Company for \$464. These four writs were levied upon the stock, subsequent to which the company made an assignment to Hobart C. Taylor. In the schedules filed the liabilities are shown to be \$26,595, and the assets \$23,921. The principal creditors are stated to be the First National Bank, \$2,150; officers salaries \$2,500, and the W. O. Tyler Paper Company \$3,480.

FROM a recent letter received from our Buenos Aires correspondent we clip the following: "M. A. Miller, formerly of Rand, McNally & Co's, Chicago, arrived here July 22, having left Chicago June 9. He is one of those intelligent young men so comparatively rare in these parts, whose genuine friendship, thoroughly appreciated, is a great consideration to both parties. We have started through the *plazas* and principal *pasos*; visited several public edifices and the leading printing offices; also the national libraries, and conversed at length on affairs in the North. In the Rio Plata capital our new comer will be able to form an authorized opinion upon European machinery, for he will be among it every working hour, with scarcely a single American article to remind him of former times. He finds plenty of good modern presses from various continental cities; but they are worked in, to him, a fearfully strange manner. Presses and rollers are soon done up by the process, but now that a skilled American machinist is in charge, let us hope that matters will assume an entirely different aspect. I did not put the annoying stereotyped question, 'Well, how did you enjoy the trip?' or the equally provoking query, frequently asked after a few hours' residence, 'What do you think of Buenos Aires?' After a month's experience, however, of this city of the 'Far, far South,' Miller's opinion, gleaned from the gist of conversation, tallies with that of nearly all others who have lived in Buenos Aires—that it is *just* good enough to live in."

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

JOHN P. FERNOLD, Peabody, Massachusetts. Business card in colors. Neat, chaste and effective.

HALL & MCCHESENEY, Syracuse, New York. Unique and attractive business card. The design is original, and the execution and presswork are first-class in every respect.

DEMOCRAT job office, Kingman, Kansas. Premium list of the Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Kingman County Driving Park and Fair Association. A clear, well registered, attractive job.

D. C. CHALFANT, Philadelphia. Two business cards, one in colors and one in black. In the former, the colors are subdued, well arranged, and the tips appear to advantage; the latter is neat, modest and attractive.

R. W. BURNETT, Rochester, N. Y. A large and varied assortment of general commercial printing, every sample of which does credit to the establishment turning it out. No matter what the job, general excellence characterizes it.

VOX POPULI PRESS, Lowell, Massachusetts. A collection of proof-sheets, in various colors on extra finished papers. The illustrations, consisting of portraits, landscapes, mechanical drawings, etc., are executed in the highest style of the art, and the presswork is the work of a master.

W. D. CHRISTIAN, Fredonia, Kansas. A number of letter and note heads, and statements, all of which are worthy of commendation. Neat, clean and effective. The letterhead of the Wilson County *Citizen*, in colors, is an effort which would do credit to any printing office in the United States.

CHASE & EDDY, Omaha, Nebraska. A page advertisement from their Society Directory, the work of Mr. Lawton C. Singer. The embossed firm monogram in the center, in lake, black, blue and gold, appears to advantage, and taken altogether, the entire job is a very fair piece of work.

SPECIMENS have also been received from the Bee Steam Print, Jefferson, Iowa; A. & H. Meekin, Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Cartice, Greensburg, Kansas; Malone & Cooley, Waterbury, Connecticut; and W. W. Wisegarner, Woodbury, Connecticut; besides a number of the efforts of amateurs, which we intend reproducing for the benefit of our readers.

INTERESTING TO THE CRAFT.

The following circular issued by the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union explains itself:

To all Subordinate Unions:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 11, 1887.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union, held at the Palace Hotel, Tuesday, October 11, 1887, for the purpose of conference, and for the consideration of the nine-hour law, adopted at the Buffalo session, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to confer with a like committee of the Publishers' Association, which meets in Chicago, on Tuesday, October 18, 1887, whose duty it shall be to endeavor to bring about that harmony of feeling and action which should exist between all honorable employers and employees, and to secure, if possible, a recognition of the rights of both parties.

That the enforcement of the nine-hour law and all of its provisions be suspended, and that all subordinate unions under the jurisdiction of this body be notified that they are hereby required to withdraw the demand made September 1, 1887, and that the conditions of this resolution remain in force until further notified by this Executive Council of the result of the proposed conference.

WM. AIMISON, *President*,
CHAS. GAMEWELL, *Second Vice-President*,
DAVID P. BOYER, *Chief Organizer*,
Executive Council.

The following are hereby appointed members of the conference committee mentioned above, and should meet at McCoy's Hotel, Chicago, not later than the 17th instant: Jacob Cobb, Cincinnati; O. L. Smith, Denver; Geo. Clark, St. Louis; A. Robertson, Chicago; Martin Knowles, Chicago; A. P. Marston, Washington; W. A. Armour, Nashville.

W. S. McCLEVEY,

Secretary-Treasurer.

WILLIAM AIMISON,
President International Typographical Union.

PERSONAL.

MR. WELLINGTON SMITH, of Lee, Massachusetts, of the Smith Paper Company, is among the latest arrivals in our midst.

MR. WM. SMITH, representing the Child Acme Cutter and Press Company, Boston, showed us the light of his countenance in our sanctum a few days ago.

MR. HARRISON GRAY OTIS, president and general manager of the Times-Mirror Company, Los Angeles, California, paid an agreeable visit to THE INLAND PRINTER sanctum, while on a business visit to this city a few days ago. He reports business booming in his section of the Pacific coast.

CHAS. E. NEWTON, of Fred H. Levey & Co., printing ink manufacturers, 122 Fulton street, New York, full of business and pleasant words, spent a few days in Chicago, interesting his many customers, during the past month. As a matter of course, he paid THE INLAND PRINTER a visit.

MR. JAMES S. MASTERMAN has accepted the position of salesman for the West for J. K. Wright & Co., of the Fairmount Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia, and is now making an extended western tour in the interests of that firm. He is also authorized to act as agent for THE INLAND PRINTER, and all orders given to him for subscriptions will be promptly honored.

MR. JAMES McDUGALL, of the firm of Sands & McDougall, manufacturing stationers, Melbourne, Australia, recently spent a few days in Chicago, during which he visited a number of our typefoundries and manufacturers of bookbinders' machinery. He expressed himself much pleased with our wonderful city and the energy and enterprise of our merchants. Mr. McDougall's head is level.

MR. J. W. BUTLER, of the Butler Paper Company, is now enjoying himself in the neighborhood of Lake Winnebago, in pursuit of the sportive muskallonge. Mr. D. R. Cameron's success while on a similar excursion completely upset his equanimity, and he has fully made up his mind that if a "Cameron never can yield" his superiority in piscatorial pursuits, so far as a rod or line are concerned, he will drag every lake in Wisconsin with a net before he will cry *peccavi* to a forty-five pounder.

SEPTEMBER 21 we had a call from our old and esteemed friend John C. Ketcheson, of Leavenworth, Kansas, who came to Chicago for the special purpose of attending the reunion of his old regiment, the 8th Illinois Cavalry, of which he was sergeant-major. His many old-time acquaintances, and he has hosts of them, were glad to see him and take him by the hand once more. John always was a No. 1 printer, as popular as he was good, and his success is a source of gratification to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE New York *Star* has increased its force ten men.

THE printers of Middleton, New York, have applied for a charter.

THE pressmen of Toronto have raised their scale of prices from \$10 to \$12 per week.

PITTSBURGH has a new paper devoted to crimes and criminals. It is called the *Shadow*.

THE membership of Boston Typographical Union is 1,074. San Francisco has 661 members.

THE Star Printing Company has been incorporated at Minneapolis, with a capital stock of \$200,000.

THE agricultural fairs are in full blast, and as a result work in country offices is generally booming.

ENGLISH printers arrive on every steamer, 161 registering at the port of New York for the past nine months.

THE Buffalo *Times-Republic*, for some time past a non-union office, has recently become a union establishment.

THEODORE L. DE VINNE recently advertised in the New York *Sun* for a hand pressman, a *rara avis* nowadays.

A WEB pressmen's union has been organized in New York City. Oilers, wetters, and assistants are accepted as members.

THE printers of Cairo have formed themselves into a typographical union, and applied to the International Union for a charter.

THE pressmen of Louisville have inaugurated a series of instructive talks or lectures and an exchange of ideas, at stated intervals.

THE strike at Gies & Co's printing office, in Buffalo, still continues, and the firm has been arrested for overworking its female employees.

THE compositors in the *Herald* office, Boston, have organized a total abstinence association. It starts with forty members. Success to it.

THE nine-hour law was called up at the last meeting of Philadelphia union, and only fifty-three men were present out of a membership of one thousand.

THE Albany (N. Y.) *Journal* of Monday, September 26, contains an elaborate description, with illustrations, of the McMillan typesetter and distributor.

IT is stated that all of Frank Leslie's illustrated publications are now printed on a perfecting press, the invention of the foreman of that establishment.

MR. JAS. DAILY, treasurer of the Childs-Drexel fund, holds certificates bearing 3 per cent interest amounting to \$15,167.75. A pretty good showing for one year.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT GAMEWELL has secured the services of Louis T. Post as counsel for the International Typographical Union in the recent suit instituted by Pressmen's Union No. 9.

A NEW invention, called the telantograph, has recently been exhibited in Paris. It is authoritatively stated that it can reproduce by telegraph any kind of document in the handwriting of the sender.

THE Cranston Printing Press Works, of Norwich, Connecticut, shipped during the month of July more than fifty tons of finished machinery. It is the largest shipment ever made from the works in any one month.

JOHN RYAN & Co., typefounders, Baltimore, Maryland, have executed a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, to William A. Fisher, trustee, who has given a bond in the sum of \$40,000, indicating assets amounting to \$20,000.

As an evidence good work will pay, Johnson Brothers of San Antonio, Texas, write us: Two years ago we had two small presses and a limited amount of type, now we have five presses, three platen and two cylinders, and enough of work to keep all going.

THE printing of consecutive numbers has caused a decided influx of patents in the foreign field. The latest we have heard of is from the brain of a Canadian inventor, who claims to accomplish it in a printing machine by use of an impression and numbering cylinders, in the last of which a series of endless type chains are mounted, which are operated

at every revolution of the cylinders. The situation of the mechanisms are such that the inking rollers will also ink the numbering chains.—*Paper and Press.*

THE Abbeyville (S. C.) *Press and Banner*, edited by a white man, is printed exclusively by negro compositors. On the other hand, the *Baptist Tribune*, the largest colored organ in the same state, edited by two colored men, is printed exclusively by white compositors.

ON Saturday, October 2, 124 men on the New York *World* were steadily engaged for eight hours setting advertisements. The Sunday edition contained 140½ columns of advertisements. There are 124 regulars employed in the *World* composing room, and 100 subs.

THE Detroit union has made a demand for nine hours a day without any reduction of wages. The Employing Printers' Association, composed of the ten largest job printing houses in the city, have issued a circular refusing to comply. The controversy does not affect newspapers or piecework.

A FEW days before the race between the Thistle and Volunteer, Mr. Bennett of the New York *Herald* telegraphed from Paris to his New York manager to charter a large steamboat, to enable all the employés of the *Herald* and *Telegram* to witness the contest, and that everything on board be free.

THE special edition of the Mattoon (Ill.) *Commercial* of October 2, containing twenty pages, would be a credit to any journal published in a metropolitan city. It is as full of matters of local interest as an egg is full of meat, which is also interspersed with a number of portraits of its representative business men.

THE Wichita (Kansas) *Eagle*, shows another evidence of the oft-claimed distinction of the Chicago of the West, inasmuch as it has just put in a new Scott perfecting press. This for a place which but a very few years ago was simply a frontier village, is a record of which it may be truly proud. Truly, westward the star of empire takes its way.

MOISTURE-PROOF GLUE.—Dissolve sixteen ounces of glue in three pints of skim milk, and if desired still stronger, add powdered lime. For marine glue, heat moderately a mixture of India rubber (one part by weight), mineral naphtha or tar (two parts), and add twenty parts of lac in powder. Heat to a temperature of 120 degrees to use.

THE American reprint of the *Illustrated London News* is rapidly gaining in favor; its presswork shows marked improvement, and its circulation increasing, upward of 30,000 copies being issued weekly. The pages are made up in London, duplicate electrotypes sent to New York, and are printed within a few hours after arrival of steamer in that port.

THE new Pressmen's Union in New York has organized chapels in the following first-class offices: Appleton's, M. B. Brown's, Barnes', Brooklyn *Eagle*, Burr's, Bible House Bookrooms, Collier's, D. F. Class', De Vinne's, Ferris & Fiss', Harper's, Ivison's *Morning Journal*, Thos. Kelly's, Little's, Mather's, *New Yorker Herald*, Trow's, *Volkszeitung*, Union Printing Co.

EDITOR GEORGE W. CHILDS, though well advanced in years, is described as a wonderfully well-preserved man. His rosy cheeks are like the blushes of a schoolgirl of fourteen or fifteen. His eye is as clear and bright as it was twenty years ago, his step just as agile. His dress is always the same, and yet he looks as if his clothes had just come from the tailor's, they are so spotless.

MR. W. C. MCCLEVEY, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, is entitled to the thanks of the craft for the manner in which the proceedings of the Buffalo Convention have been produced. Care, precaution and thorough revision have been observed in their preparation, and they have been gotten out as quickly as consistent with the production of a first-class job. We feel satisfied they will give universal satisfaction.

THE convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union while in session at Binghamton, New York, desiring the printing of some of its reports and documents during the pending of its session ascertained that Binghamton was without a union office, and with considerable inconvenience sent the printing to a union office in Elmira, a distance of about sixty miles. This disposition on the part of the cigarmakers to support

union printing offices should make members of our craft enthusiastic in supporting the Blue Label cigars and in refusing to smoke any others, even if in so doing a sacrifice might sometimes be required.—*Union Printer, New York City.*

AMOS J. CUMMINGS says that there are in New York more than twenty newspaper men who are professional interviewers. According to Mr. Cummings "every man, except perhaps Roscoe Conkling, can be interviewed. Mr. Conkling is so stern and frigid that a newspaper man is seldom able to get a word out of him."

THE most curious book in the world is one that is neither written nor printed. Every letter of the text is cut into the leaf, and as the alternate leaves are of blue paper, it is as easily read as the best print. The labor required and the patience necessary to cut each letter may be imagined. The work is so perfect that it seems as though done by machinery, but every character was made by hand. The book is entitled, "The Passion of Christ," and is now in a museum in France.

FOREIGN.

THE balance sheet of the London Compositors' Union issued recently, shows an increase on the quarter ending June 29, of \$5,837, and a membership of 6,910.

IT is stated that \$600,000 was sunk in the enterprise before the youngest London daily began to pay, and this with an advertising connection to begin with, too.

THE following is stated to be the number of newspapers published in South Africa: Cape Colony, 69; Natal, 12; the Orange Free State, 5, and the South African Republic, 9. Of these 76 are printed in English, 16 in Dutch, 2 in German and 1 in Kafir.

LONDON was not singular in the large amount of matter published at jubilee time. For instance, the jubilee number of the *Calcutta Englishman* contained sixteen pages, or ninety-six columns, of which no fewer than thirty-one consisted of telegrams from all parts of India, Burmah, etc. This was by far the largest paper published in India or the East.

AT Mundwa, Poonah, India, a new paper mill is nearly completed. The machinery has been all imported from Europe, and a European staff of workmen has been engaged to run it. The capacity is about five tons a day. It is owned by the Deccan Paper Mill Company, of which the sons of Sirdor Kahn Duhador Puddumjee Pestonjee are large stockholders, says the Poonah *Journal*.

THE results of the practical and written examinations of members of the Leeds typographical class, in connection with the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education, show that there were thirty-nine students presented for examination, among whom were two overseers, twelve journeymen compositors, and twenty-five apprentices; and out of that number only one journeyman and thirteen apprentices failed to pass.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE project of building a paper mill at Denver, Colorado, is again being revived.

A NEW kind of paper, having a dressing of mica on one side, is soon to be manufactured by the Stark Paper Company, of Bennington, Vermont.

THE Anvil Paper Company, of Philadelphia, has a \$200,000 government contract for furnishing blanks and printed forms for the postoffice money order department.

AT a general meeting of the creditors of the late firm of W. St. C. Ross & Co., Cincinnati, an offer of 30 cents cash and 10 cents in six months was made and accepted.

CRUSHED BAMBOO is coming into use as a paper-making material, and is stated to be already employed with the most satisfactory results in the paper supplied to several London dailies.

MESSRS. REDHEAD, NORTON & LATHROP, of Des Moines, have the contract for book paper for the laws of Iowa for 1887. The six lowest bids were Redhead, Norton & Lathrop, 6.37¼; J. W. Butler Paper Company, 6.64; W. E. Andrews, 6.65; Bradner Smith Paper Company, 6.69; Graham Paper Company, 6.83; W. H. Parsons & Company,

New York, 6.95. The quantity required to fill the contract is 5,000 reams of 55 pounds, 25 by 38, super-sized and calendered, and the successful bidders placed the order last year.

At a meeting of the manufacturers of paper flour sacks, held in Cincinnati the past month, an organization was formed for the purpose of regulating prices, which have been badly cut the past few months.

THE *Voz de Mexico*, published at the city of Mexico, says paper manufacturers of that country are alarmed because they have reason to believe that congress will, at its next session, remove the importation duty on foreign paper.

THE Lyons Paper Company, Clinton, Iowa, have sold their mill to the Union Straw Company, and it will be closed down indefinitely. There is some talk of the wrapping paper department being operated by the late superintendent.

THE Gilbert Paper Company, Menasha, Wisconsin, has completed its mill, and has started up. The mill is to run on tub-sized writings, super-sized and super-calendered book and envelope papers, with a capacity of five tons a day. Alexander Paul is superintendent of this mill. The company has an artesian well with a flow of 900 gallons per minute.

THE creditors of the Richmond Paper Company held a meeting at Providence, R. I., Wednesday, September 21. Royal C. Taft, for the committee of creditors, reported the liabilities of the concern at \$601,417, and the assets outside of the plant at \$62,260. The committee recommended that the business be continued and an extension granted. The company presented a proposition to raise \$300,000 cash, out of which it will pay a dividend of 33 1/3 per cent, leaving \$100,000 as working capital. For the remaining two-thirds of its indebtedness it will issue first-mortgage bonds for \$400,000, payable 20 per cent at the end of two years, and 10 per cent annually thereafter, interest to be 5 per cent semi-annually. The proposition was accepted, and the paper mills will continue operations.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

- Iron rust is removed by salt mixed with lemon juice.
- Use a warm knife in cutting warm bread and the like.
- A layer of leather in the iron holder makes it cooler to use.
- A little molasses upon a mustard draft will prevent blistering.
- A paste of whiting and benzine will remove spots from marble.
- Tissue or printing paper is the best thing for polishing glass or tin-ware.
- A bit of soda dropped in the cavity of an aching tooth will afford relief.
- Egg shells crushed, and shaken in glass bottles half filled with water will clean them quickly.
- The juice of half a lemon in a glass of water, without sugar, will frequently cure a sick headache.
- Paper will stick to walls that are washed in a solution of one-fourth pound of glue to a gallon of water.
- Peach leaves pounded to a pulp, and applied to bruise, or wound from rusty nail, or a simple cut, will give immediate relief.
- Cayenne pepper blown into the cracks where ants congregate will drive them away. The same remedy is also good for mice.
- In the healing of burns and scalds, where there is danger of contracting scars, rub the new skin several times a day with good sweet oil. Persist in this rubbing until the skin is soft and flexible.

TO REVOLUTIONIZE WOOD TYPE MAKING.

Messrs. Geo. C. Setchell and William Page, of the Page Wood Type Manufacturing Company of this city, have jointly invented, patented, and put in operation a simple machine which promises to revolutionize the manufacture of wood type, and greatly increase the business. This machine was in operation yesterday, cutting and throwing out letters at the rate of thirty a minute, which is about half its speed. The letters are stamped upon the wood with dies, and are done more perfectly than the letters can be done by hand. By this machine letters as small as two-line pica may be made at the rate of ten or twelve thousand an

hour, and sold for one-half the present price, and large letters turned out at the rate of three thousand an hour.

The product in a single hour is nearly as great as the product of their entire shop by the old methods in three days. It is something wonderful to see this unpretentious machine throwing out letters as fast as the blocks can be fed to it by the operator.

It has been in the works for ten years and is now ready to be operated. It will doubtless produce small wood type at a cost much less than the same sized letters can be cast in metal, and must greatly increase the demand for small letters.

This is one of the most important inventions of the age, and one that will make a tremendous change in the product and prices of wood type all over the world.—*Morning Bulletin, Norwich, Conn.*

THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES.

The following information is often inquired for, and, as it may be useful in many cases for reference, we have compiled a table of the largest cities of the world, with their populations, as stated by the latest authorities. In the absence of any official census the Chinese cities have simply to be estimated, and, of course, must be accepted as an approximation only. We have not given any city whose population is below 500,000, though there are many we could enumerate which closely approach that figure. It will be seen that in the thirty-five cities tabulated below there are 32,510,319 souls, or nearly the population of the British Isles, a fact which cannot be grasped in a moment by any ordinary intellect:

Aitchi, Japan.....	1,332,050	Moscow, Russia.....	711,974
Bangkok, Siam.....	500,000	New York, N. Y.....	1,400,004
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	771,000	Paris, France.....	2,269,027
Berlin, Prussia.....	1,122,330	Pekalonga, Java.....	505,200
Calcutta, India.....	766,298	Pekin, China.....	800,000
Canton, China.....	1,500,000	Philadelphia, Pa.....	850,000
Changchofoo, China.....	1,000,000	St. Petersburg, Russia.....	766,963
Chicago, Ills.....	715,000	Sartama, Japan.....	962,714
Constantinople, Turkey.....	700,000	Sian, China.....	1,000,000
Foo-Choo, China.....	630,000	St. Louis, Mo.....	500,000
Glasgow, Scotland.....	514,048	Tat-Seen-Loo, China.....	500,000
Hang-Chow-Foo, China.....	600,000	Tien-Tsin, China.....	950,000
Hang-Tcheon, China.....	800,000	Tokio, Japan.....	987,887
Han-Kow, China.....	600,000	Tschautchan-fu, China.....	1,000,000
King-te-Chiang, China.....	500,000	Tsin-Tchoo, China.....	800,000
Liverpool, England.....	573,000	Vienna, Austria.....	726,105
London, England.....	3,955,819	Woo-Chang, China.....	800,000
Madrid, Spain.....	500,900		

— *Pall Mall Gazette.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE annual meeting of the Typefounders' Association of the United States convened on Thursday, October 13, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls.

By means of carbon prints on paper, gelatine, etc., photographs are now made on silks and like fabrics, for the purpose of beautifying handkerchiefs, banners, curtains, etc., and for decoration of ladies' apparel. The world moves.

THE *American Lithographer and Printer*, published by the Lithographer Publishing Co., 12 Center street, New York, is as full of matters of practical interest to the trade as an egg is full of meat. It is well worth the price of subscription, \$3 per year.

A LETTER deposited in a street letter-box which has been put up by the postoffice department is as truly and properly mailed as if deposited in a letter-box within the postoffice building itself, according to the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, in the case of Casco National Bank vs. Shaw.

MR. G. D. R. HUBBARD, of the Elm City Printer's Warehouse, 379 State street, New Haven, has disposed of his interest in the same to Mr. George E. Ives, who will continue the business at the same location. The services of P. F. Stoddard, for four years in the employ of Mr. Hubbard, have been retained as manager.

AN Indian ink of a deep black which gives neutral tints for half-shades is very rare, but may be made as follows: Rub thoroughly together eight parts of lampblack, sixty-four parts of water and four parts of finely pulverized indigo. Boil until most of the water is evaporated; then add five parts of gum-arabic, two parts of glue and one part extract of chickory. Boil the mass again until it is thickened to a paste; then shape it in wooden molds which have previously been rubbed with olive or almond oil.

REPORT OF PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNIONS.—FIRST QUARTER.

LOCATION OF UNION.	No. of Members in good standing.	No. of Members in Arrears.	Total number of Members.	No. of Members employed.	No. of Members unemployed.	No. of Pressmen Non-Union.	Scale of Wages.	Members received since last report.	Condition of Trade.	SECRETARY'S ADDRESS.
1. Washington, D. C.	67	8	75	70	5	6	40c per hour.	5	Fair.	Chas. B. Mellon, 26 K St., N. E.
2. Detroit, Mich.	93	7	100	97	3	.....	\$21 per week.	5	Medium.	G. D. Cline, 412 S. Sixth St.
3. Chicago, Ill.	146	7	153	150	3	.....	\$15 00	6	Good.	P. J. Hill, 499 S. Robey St.
4. Philadelphia, Pa.	16	3	19	19	.....	.....	11 00—12 50	.....	Good.	Wm. J. Mellon, 806 Buitonwood St.
5. Ottawa, Ont.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P. G. McCann, 215 Clarence St.
6. St. Louis, Mo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	E. Gayou, P. O. Box 449.
7. Milwaukee, Wis.	23	7	37	20	3	5	11 00	.....	Dull.	W. H. Kirkland, 283 Brady St.
8. Boston, Mass.	260	20	280	275	5	75	.....	.....	Fair.	M. J. Doherty, 55 Franklin St.
10. Toronto, Ont.	30	3	33	30	3	4	12 00	.....	Fair.	S. J. Shambrook, 54 Adelaide St.
11. Cincinnati, O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fred Zinsle, 9 W. Second St.
12. Galveston, Tex.	7	2	9	7	2	3	15 00—18 00	.....	Poor.	H. V. Trahan, 420 Center St.
13. Pittsburgh, Pa.	23	10	33	32	1	10	15 00	3	Medium.	D. H. Boies, 1731 Carson St.
14. St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	H. Lehman, 1608 N. Fourth St., Minneapolis.
15. New Orleans, La.	10	2	12	11	1	18	12 00—20 00	.....	Dull.	Saml. Forshee, Picayune Office.
16. Kansas City, Mo.	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	18 00	1	Fair.	Theo. Kennedy, 101 James St.
17. Indianapolis, Ind.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	D. A. Self, 81 Stevens St.
18. Memphis, Tenn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	B. F. Donnelly, 17 Union St.
19. Little Rock, Ark.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R. A. Boies, 716 Main St.
20. Syracuse, N. Y.	7	2	9	8	1	2	.....	.....	Fair.	J. J. Houck, 54 Belden Ave.
21. Baltimore, Md.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S. W. Radcliffe, 1105 Greenwunt St.
22. Troy, N. Y.	7	2	9	8	1	2	.....	.....	Fair.	B. F. Sheldon, 500 River St.
23. Albany, N. Y.	16	3	19	17	2	16	.....	2	Fair.	H. R. Christie, 61 Lodge St.
24. San Francisco, Cal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Geo. A. Orr, 730 Filbert St.
25. Newark, N. J.	15	.....	15	15	.....	2	15 00	.....	Fair.	J. M. Baker, 1178 Mary St., Elizabeth, N. J.
26. Sacramento, Cal.	14	5	19	18	1	3	.....	.....	Poor.	J. J. C. Fitzgerald, 1225 Third St.
27. Buffalo, N. Y.	18	10	22	22	.....	.....	15 00—20 00	2	Good.	E. J. Shine, 44 W. Seneca St.
28. Louisville, Ky.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	F. E. Loeffler, 1109 E. Main St.
29. Los Angeles, Cal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	H. M. Bruning, 24 W. Twelfth St.
30. Montreal, P.Q.	28	6	37	37	.....	20	10 00	7	.....	Wilfred Boucher, 320 Amherst St.
31. Cleveland, O.	16	9	22	22	.....	20	.....	.....	Good.	Thos. Rafferty, 15 Ocean St.
32. Omaha, Neb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Walter C. Parry, 1 Aqueduct St.
33. Rochester, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	James Gelson, 34 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
34. New York, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE HEALTH OF PRINTERS.

SOME SENSIBLE ADVICE TO PRINTERS AS TO EXERCISE AND REGULARITY OF LIVING.

"I'm all broke up!" Such is and has been the exclamation of many a whole-souled, but "half-bodied" comp, as he has stripped himself for one more night's agony under the hot gaslight of the composing room of one of our great morning papers.

"And why are you 'broke up?' my friend. You don't know? Because you cannot feel good, anyway? Because you work nights? Not that? Well, allow me to tell you why you, and, unfortunately, the most of your fellow-workmen are forever feeling that indisposition. It is simply this: You do not take the proper amount of exercise. You have no regularity in your habits. You neglect your sleep; you eat whenever you feel so inclined, whether your food distresses you or not, and you put into your stomach at such times 'stuff' which is entirely unwholesome; and, perhaps when you get your 'night off' you help to keep yourself in misery by drinking too much of that which was only intended to be drank in moderation. Do you wonder that you feel bad? and can you be surprised when you look around you and see hundreds, yes thousands, of your tradesmen suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of appetite and ambition, and others who are farther advanced toward the grave with consumption?"

But happily nature has bestowed us with a cure for all this, and this cure is simply the proper amount of muscular exercise, coupled with regularity and a reasonable quota of fresh air.

But when are we to find time to exercise and obtain this fresh air which is so essential to good health? Surely we cannot find time when we work, and when we are not working we feel like doing little else than going to some place of amusement, perhaps to a theater packed full of people and foul air. We must take time. It is just as necessary that we should exercise as it is that we should eat and sleep. Let us walk a few blocks in the fresh air now and then after our work is over. It will give our limbs a rest from the cramped positions which they have assumed for seven long hours and our lungs a chance to expand, whereas they have suffered all night from the fumes of a red-hot composing room. Let us be regular in our hours for sleeping, going to bed and arising at as near a given time as possible. We cannot be too careful of what we eat, and the same regularity in regard to our sleeping should be always observed in eating. Whatever you may eat, take your

time, and do not bolt your food. A day in the country now and then will be found very beneficial.

If printers would conform to a few of the foregoing suggestions we would not see the hollow-chested, dyspeptic, consumptive-looking men that one so often finds in the newspaper offices of our large cities.—*The Union Printer*.

JOURNALISTS IN CONGRESS.

Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, is an old shorthand reporter.

Congressman Boutelle, of Maine, is owner and editor of a paper.

Congressman Burnes, of Missouri was formerly a newspaper owner in his state.

Congressman Merriman, of New York, is also an old newspaper reporter and reader.

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, who succeeds J. M. Taylor, of that state, is a newspaper owner.

Congressman S. S. Cox, of New York, as everybody knows, was a newspaper man years ago in Ohio.

Bayne, of the Allegheny (Pennsylvania) district, is owner and manager of the *Penny Press*, Pittsburgh.

Senator Hearst, of California, owns one of the brightest and liveliest newspapers printed on the Pacific coast.

Another newspaper owner in the senate is Senator Riddleberger. He is owner and editor of a paper in his Virginian home.

It is a little odd that the two Taylors, who represented Tennessee in the last congress, should be succeeded by two-newspaper men.

Another newspaper man in the senate end of the capitol is Senator Hawley. He is editor of one of the best papers in New England, the *Hartford Courant*.

Mr. McShane, who represents the Omaha (Nebraska) district in the next congress, is the owner of the *Omaha Herald*, of whose success nobody need be told.

Congressman Phelan, of the Tenth Tennessee district, is the proprietor of the *Memphis Avalanche*. He is going to find himself in pretty good newspaper company.—*New York Commercial*.

R. P. YORKSTON, secretary of the Duplex Printing Company, Battle Creek, Michigan, looking as cheery as ever, spent a couple of days in Chicago last week in the business interests of his firm. He reports business good, and the outlook encouraging.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 6, 1887.

- 369,575.—Printing. M. D. Wilkins, Chicago, Ill.
 369,632.—Printing block. J. R. Cummings, Chicago, Ill.
 369,621.—Metallic printing block. J. M. Hawkes, New York, N. Y.
 369,580.—Manufacturing printing plates. T. J. Bicksler, Washington, D. C.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 13, 1887.

- 369,886.—Printing Device. A. Shedlock, Jersey City, N. J.
 369,792.—Printing Machine, Perfecting. R. M. Hunter, Philadelphia, Pa.
 369,777.—Printing Machines. Receiving table for. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.
 369,780.—Printing Presses. Paper folding attachment for. T. C. Dexter, Des Moines, Iowa.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 20, 1887.

- 370,245.—Printing Machine, Reciprocating. T. H. Cole, East Albany, N. Y.
 370,321.—Printing Presses. Feed governor for. J. L. Cox, assignor to Duplex Printing Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Albany.—State of trade, good; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week. A new printing house will be established this fall, in which the state printing will be done, which has been done in an unfair office for the last dozen years. Think nine-hour law will be disastrous to bookrooms. City filling up with printers. Weed, Parsons & Co. is the only large firm not in the union. *Evening Union*, non-union, negotiating to come in.

Aspen.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$24. While prospects for the future are very uncertain, there is a possibility that we will have extraordinary good times before the holidays.

Atlanta.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, \$2 per day; job printers, per week, \$15. Nothing more of new daily which was talked of. For once in a long time, no subs hang around the corners. Piedmont exposition will cause a few to come here. Nine hours will not succeed. We want it, but cannot afford to fight at this time.

Auburn.—State of trade, brisk; prospects, never better here; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening (female), 16 cents; bookwork (female), 18 cents; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$12. Both evening papers are half plates; balance set by girls; also, all miscellany, etc., on morning paper is set by girls. Subbing, fair.

Austin.—State of trade, worse; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, \$20; job printers, per week, \$20. Work at the state government office is done, and not likely to revive until May, 1888. Court reports about completed at the state contractor's office, and comps will have to go fishing.

Bay City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Harry R. Clarke, the banjo artist, deposited a Rawlins, W. T., traveling card here on the 31st instant. We think *THE INLAND PRINTER* an excellent publication.

Bismarck.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$25. The large contracts of state printing have gone out of the territory, Omaha getting the compiled laws, an \$8,000 job, which should have been done here.

Buffalo.—State of trade, fair on newspapers; prospects, not over flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The nine-hour law adopted at the last session of the International Typographical Union will undoubtedly prove inoperative so far as this city is concerned. Seven-eighths of the printers employed in our book and job offices are non-union.

Burlington.—State of trade, very quiet; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. The past month has been very quiet in the printing business, but will soon pick up all around. Several fair sheets have been published, but having had rain all week, didn't amount to much as advertising mediums. Subs are plenty.

Charleston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. The *Daily Sun* has added four columns, half ads and half plate story, making no change in force. Subbing still good. Can't adopt nine-hour law; couldn't enforce it if we had sixty members.

Cheyenne.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. At present there is quite a demand for good printers.

Chicago.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Job printers are somewhat dissatisfied with the decision of the Cincinnati conference in postponing the inauguration of the nine-hour system, but hope to derive some ultimate benefit from the agitation.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening, 39½ cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Twenty-five cards were received during September.

Cleveland.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. The new labor paper, organ of machinery constructors of North America, is out. An eight-page six-column sheet, with boiler plate inside. Robt. P. Creed, president. Flies the Ohio union labor party ticket at its masthead.

Columbia.—State of trade, fair and well supplied; prospects not too encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; \$2.50 per nine hours; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20. State work starts 15th, but all hands engaged. Work runs about six weeks.

Columbus.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, per week, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14. This union is going to keep wages at the present rate, that is, same wages for nine hours as are now paid for ten.

Dallas.—State of trade, dull; prospects, will be dull all winter; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. The scale was raised October 1 to the above. On November 1 it will be the same for piecework, but \$18 per week for daywork on time. The nine-hour law will be adopted on November 1 and 6 on morning papers.

Detroit.—State of trade, good; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Every effort will be made here to enforce the nine-hour law, although the employers declare they will not grant it. The result is looked for with much interest.

Dubuque.—State of trade, not good; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening 26½ cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. The use of Chicago telegraphic news plates is knocking newspaper work endways. Jobwork is picking up a little.

Duluth.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. At the last meeting of the union the scale was raised on morning papers to 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17; to take effect November 1. The raise was made necessary by the high cost of living in Duluth, and it is expected there will be no objection by the publishers. It would probably be as well for members of the craft to stay away from the city until the matter is decided.

Elmira.—State of trade, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; wages of job printers, per week, \$12. The *Telegram* goes into new quarters soon with nearly an entire new outfit. Cause of change, want of room in present quarters.

Frankfort.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 37 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. No. 164 now has a membership of twenty-two members. At the time it was organized its membership was twelve. Wm. Sheehan, a member of our union died on the 14th ult. Harry Holden, of Covington, Ky., dropped in on us yesterday, and will probably spend the winter.

Halifax.—State of trade, very dull, prospects, expect better times soon; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, \$9 per week; job printers, per week, \$9. We have no piecework in book offices. When times warrant we intend to try to advance wages of weekly hands. No. 130 still holds its own, neither advancing nor receding.

Houston.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, same; evening, same; bookwork, per week, \$18; job printers per week, \$18; piecework, same as before. Membership reduced to twenty-six this month. L. C. Swingle, formerly of Houston, passed through on the 1st to take foremanship of W. A. Shaw & Co's office, Dallas. Weekly scale reduced from \$20 to \$18; foremen, from \$25 to \$22.50. Twenty-one prominent ex-printers in Houston placed on honorary list at last meeting.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.50. Strike against Protective still on. New strike committee has been elected, and union is determined to fight to the bitter end. Cards received only by order of strike committee.

Jackson.—State of trade, good for season; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. The *Tribune*, formerly a labor paper, has been purchased by prohibitionists. Is not at present in the union. Only one man is employed there.

Kansas City.—State of trade fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; daywork, \$17 per week. The union will enforce the nine-hour law, but the price is not yet settled. If the employers and employes will each concede something there will be no trouble. There is no money from 7 to 8 A.M. in the winter for either. The town is well filled with subs, many en route to the south and to California.

Joliet.—State of trade, dull; prospects, worse; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$16. The *News* has just put in a Thorpe typesetting machine, but have not got fairly started yet. This does not decrease the force any.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. An occasional sub may get work.

Knoxville.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Arrivals: Thomas Barnett, in very bad health, and Andy Lowe.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15. No action taken on nine-hour law on account of size of the union.

Little Rock.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, moderate; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Prospects for the fall are only ordinary, but business will brighten up sufficiently to keep between fifty and sixty men employed.

London.—State of trade, good; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$11. The trade all summer has been brisk and all hands found work plentiful. The rush is now somewhat over, a few men being idle. More than enough printers are in the city to fill the demand at present.

Lynchburg.—State of trade, improving; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$15. The *Virginian*, the only live morning paper in this city, will issue about the 10th of the month a large extra edition of the paper for 1987 (a hundred years hence). The fall trade has boomed the job offices. The N. & W. R. R. has the most of their printing done in Philadelphia.

Manchester.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12.

Mobile.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

Montreal.—State of trade, fairly active; prospects, pretty fair; composition on morning papers, 22 cents; evening, 27 to 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$11. Business at time of writing is pretty slow; at this season it is generally so. We anticipate livelier times in the near future. M. T. U., No. 176, will soon inaugurate a new scale of prices.

Newark.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. For a few weeks job compositors were scarce, but since last issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER* several have come to town, some from as far west as Chicago.

Oshkosh.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, probably better for November; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$14. Jobwork was quite dull during the latter half of September. For a day or two past there are indications of a revival.

Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, fair, for the season; prospects, dull until the holidays, or till opening of the session; composition on morning papers, 36½ cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11. The nine-hour law will be enforced here November 1. Employers interviewed, and all union offices agreeable. Government Printing Bureau in process of construction.

Peoria.—State of trade, better; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Work is improving and subs are a little scarce, so there is plenty at present for all, especially in the job offices, one office having lately taken a large contract.

Pittsburgh.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening, 37½ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$16. There is but little bookwork done in this city, it being mostly what is known among lawyers as paper books. Book and job printers do not take proper interest in union affairs.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. The newspapers are experiencing their fall "boom." The trouble with the book and job offices is, that there are too many "unfair" establishments of that kind, which take work for considerably less than a fair office could do it.

Quebec.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$8. The proprietors of all printing establishments in this city have been notified that after November 1 nine hours shall constitute a day's work.

Quincy.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good for continuance; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Quincy union has taken no action thus far on nine hour question, and as it is not compulsory, it is hardly probable that there will be, unless changes in trade would warrant it.

Raleigh.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$14. The nine-hour system was not adopted. "Tourists" seldom pay us a visit, as most of the work done here is book and job, and the average stranger seldom visits our book offices, as none but good men need apply.

Rawlins.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition on weekly papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$22. The outlook for the winter is good, although there are printers enough for the present demands. Travelers have been plentiful the past week.

Rochester.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Charles Fitch, a well-known roadster, died at his home here, of hemorrhage of the lungs, on the 30th ult., aged 36 years. President Glackin, of No. 6, speaks here on the 20th in the interest of united labor party.

Rutland.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not brilliant; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, per week, \$12; bookwork, per week, \$11 or 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$14. A one-cent daily started today; employs one man. Guaranteed circulation, 10,000; actual circulation, a few hundred; four pages, run one page at a time on a Gordon press. "Kicked" off. Whoop-la!

St. John.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good for fall; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, all week, \$10; job printers, per week, \$10. There was a little trouble among the members of St. John Union, No. 85, about the use of "news-plate matter," middle of September. A couple of the offices were out for a day or two, but the trouble is now over.

St. Joseph.—State of trade, very good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Pressmen here are all members of the Typographical Union. Their scale ranges from \$15 to \$20 per week.

St. Louis.—State of trade, still depressed; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. I can say nothing encouraging this month in regard to the business, which still continues dull, but hope for better things in the near future.

Scranton.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Indications point at present to a reduction in price of composition for morning papers from 33½ to 30 cents. Will know more next month about it.

Seattle.—State of trade, fair to good; jobwork rather dull; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Town overstocked with printers and more coming daily; twenty-three "sits" in town and half as many subs; two extras on morning paper, *Post-Intelligencer*, six-day; evening *Times*, one extra.

Sioux City.—State of trade, good; prospects, not so good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$16. There is some talk of another morning paper here. The price of composition for bookwork was overlooked when the scale was revised.

Sioux Falls.—State of trade, good; prospects, much better; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 27½ cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$16. The evening paper, *Argus-Leader*, has been unionized since your last issue, giving us both morning and evening dailies. Work has been good and subs scarce. Fall trade is opening very brisk.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; jobwork, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$11 to \$16. The nine-hour law will not be observed here. All the large factories of this place are running to their utmost capacity, and there is no excuse for idlers. A trades' assembly has been formed here, with H. W. Perkins as president.

Terre Haute.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Daily evening paper started September 26. Two union men employed; only two cases.

Topeka.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15. Union advanced newspaper scale 3½ cents, to take effect November 1. Nine-hour law ignored, although no shop works more than fifty-five hours per week. Hall & O'Donnell, of Logansport, extensive printers of railroad work, have established themselves in Topeka.

Toronto.—State of trade, fair; prospects, when fall trade starts work will be good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11.

Utica.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50. The *Utica Herald* is still in the hands of a few rats and sixteen kids, and the proprietor, Ellis H. Roberts, is having a hard time of it.

Wheeling.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. A new weekly paper, the *American Manufacturer*, devoted to the manufacturing interests, similar to St. Louis *Age of Steel*, will be started next week.

Wilmington.—State of trade, fair; prospects, pretty good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. No change in business since last report.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. Those seeking work had better not come this way; several unemployed here. Those without International Typographical Union cards have no show.

Worcester.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very promising; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Trade has been exceptionally good during the summer, there being quite a demand for printers, especially from the country towns around here.

THE "ACME" KEYSTONE QUOIN,

An advertisement of which will be found in the present issue, is introduced to the trade in the belief that it fills the requirements of a perfect lock-up better than any quoin now in the market. It is simple, safe and speedy. It is cheap, effective and durable, and can be tightened in a second. Manufactured by Barry & Lufkin, Salem, Massachusetts. Send for circular.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON (successors to G. H. and W. H. Van Allens), printing press machinists and millwrights, 17-19 Rose street, New York, have recently accepted the sole agency of the Huber Printing Press Company of Taunton, Massachusetts, for the United States and Canada. This machine, in point of construction and workmanship, has taken a prominent place from the first day it was placed on the market. It is designed for the finest quality of cut and color work, and wherever introduced has given perfect satisfaction. Write for circulars and recommendations.

THE National Printers' Materials Company, 279 Front street, New York, dealers in printers' supplies, are sole manufacturers of the new and light-weight stereotypes. These cuts are made of a white plastic substance, and mounted on the best mahogany. While more durable than electrotypes, they weigh from 50 to 90 per cent less. They are also sole manufacturers of the new enameled wood type, the particular advantages of which is that it does not absorb ink, and that all colors can be supplied without change of form. Send for specimen book to above address.

THE Lightning Staple Binder, for which F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago, are special agents, supplies a long-experienced want, namely, a binder of greater capacity than the handy little \$3 stapler, and one less expensive than the large \$30 machine. Each machine is complete for hand-power work, and is so constructed that foot-power can be attached in a few minutes. The staples are strung on wooden rods, and thus are easily inserted, the machine holding two hundred at a time. Price, \$18; foot-power attachment (extra), \$6. See advertisement.

To accommodate its rapidly increasing business, the Union Type Foundry, located at 298 Dearborn street, has found it necessary to greatly increase its facilities by the addition of new machinery and extra help. Its representatives are also agents for the Boston Type Foundry, and the Central of St. Louis, the type of all three foundries matching perfectly in height and body with the recently adopted new point-system, being generally carried out by the typefounders of the country. Last June a branch of this establishment, under the management of S. P. Rounds, Jr., was opened in Omaha, under very favorable auspices.

A THOROUGHLY qualified proofreader, with good references, wants a position. Address, "PROOFREADER," INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A complete steam job printing office, in one of the most flourishing towns in Nebraska—population 10,000. Office nearly new and worth about \$4,000. Best bargain this season. Address "EXCLUSIVE," care INLAND PRINTER.

A "SNAP."

FOR SALE—A weekly newspaper in a bright Northern Ohio town of 3,500 population. Steam cylinder press, Peerless jobber, plenty of type and material; good business. Reason for selling: owner lives 800 miles away and therefore cannot manage it. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. If you mean business, write to H. L. BAKER, 167-169 E. Fourth street, St. Paul, Minn., for particulars, but life is too short to answer letters written simply out of curiosity.

FOR SALE—A prosperous country weekly, established over thirty years, is offered for sale, the owner being engaged in other business. The material in the office includes new style 9 by 13 and 13 by 19 Gordons, 31 by 46 improved Campbell country press, six-horse engine and seven-horse boiler, 30-inch Gem cutter, Tennis stitching machine, about 125 fonts metal job type, about 300 pounds each nonpareil, minion, brier and bourgeois body type; long primer, brier old style, small pica and great primer job type, of from 50 to 125 pounds each, the above being from the Johnson and Farmer, Little & Co. foundries; about 25 fonts poster type, from 4 to 32-line pica; three large imposing stones, Times mailer and type, walnut desk, safe, card cutter, padding machine, two cabinets, ten stands, etc., etc. The above is all in fine condition, and much of it new. The paper has a circulation of 1,250, and a fine advertising patronage (job business \$150 to \$200 monthly); is an 8-column sheet, and is located in one of the richest counties in this country. Frame building also included. The business of the office is almost all cash, and only those meaning business need apply. Address "OPPORTUNITY," care INLAND PRINTER.

SECOND EDITION. PRICE 50 Cents.

PRINTERS' READY RECKONER, by H. G. Bishop. "Just what was needed." Shows at a glance the cost of any number of sheets of any weight of paper, and at any price per pound (from 8 to 70 pounds, and from 6 to 25 cents per pound). Will save its cost in one day. To be had of H. G. Bishop, 417 W. Nineteenth St., New York, or through Farmer, Little & Co., typefounders, New York and Chicago. 8-61

THIRD EDITION READY—"Suggestions in Punctuation and Capitalization." No other work on these subjects has ever been half so well appreciated by printers, and it is conceded to be the only one that does not leave its readers befogged. Every craftsman should study it. Mailed for 25 cents. J. B. HULING, Chicago.

WANTED—Those in need of counters to send for circular and prices to W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis. 4-6-1f

WANTED—A first-class foreman for job and news office; one with moderate capital, to take an interest in the business preferred; Knight of Pythias, also, preferred; a splendid chance for the right man. Address, with references, PYTHIAN PRINTING HOUSE, 32 Exchange street, Rochester, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS AND ADVERTISING AGENTS.

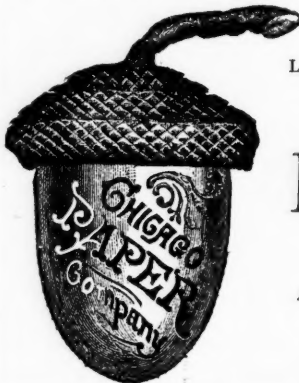
We have a number of first-class advertising specialties, including THE SEASON, an illustrated quarterly, for any part of the year; the CHRISTMAS BELLS, and the ARTISTIC ALMANAC, on which "an honest penny" can be made by anyone having a little push and ordinary ability as solicitors. Sample copies sent by mail. Address, J. A. & R. A. REID, Printers and Publishers, Providence, R. I. 3-4-5-9-10-11.

H. E. MEAD, Pres't.

A. T. HODGE, Sec'y.

W. C. GILLET, Treas.

Manufacturers and Dealers in



LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER,
RULED, BOOK, WRITING,
POSTER AND NEWS

PAPERS.

ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD,
AND
ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

181 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

ST. LOUIS PRINTING INK WORKS,
Established 1869.

B. THALMANN,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL GRADES

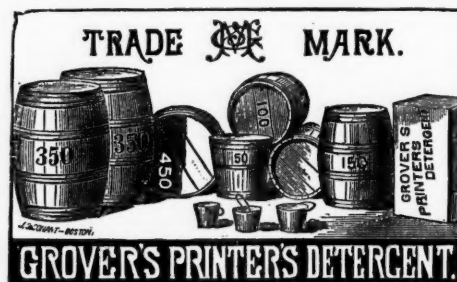
Typographic and Lithographic INKS

... AND ...

VARNISHES

OFFICE:

210 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.



HAS stood the severest tests for the past ten years, and has proved to be the only reliable substitute for Potash, Benzine and Lye. Used and heartily indorsed by the largest printing houses in the country.

Kept in stock and for sale by MARDER, LUSE & Co., Chicago, Ill.; CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Louis, Mo.; CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY, Cincinnati Ohio; MATHER MFG Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co., New York, N. Y.; DICKENSON TYPE FOUNDRY, Boston, Mass.

C. J. PATCH & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
280 State Street, BOSTON, MASS.

THE "ACME" KEYLESS QUOIN.



IN introducing this Quoin to the craft, we present the perfect Quoin. It fills the requirements of a lock-up better than any Quoin now on the market. It is simple, safe and speedy. It locks up with the shooting stick; is tightened in a second, and no amount of jarring will loosen it.

PRICES.

No. 1, per dozen,	-	-	-	-	\$2.50
No. 2, " "	-	-	-	-	3.00

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

BARRY & LUFKIN,

Box 230.

SALEM, MASS.

The Chicago Brass Rule Works,

Room 38, 84 Market Street,

CHICAGO

IS NOW FURNISHING

METAL FURNITURE,

Which for strength, accuracy and durability, is superior to any to be found in the market.

It is made to Standard Picas and guaranteed to be absolutely true.

And such is the universal testimony of Printers who have used it.

Price, 25 cts. per lb. A liberal discount allowed on all orders over 100 lbs.

J. P. TRENTOR, Proprietor.

NEW PRICES.

The 1-inch numbers, per 100,	20 cents.
" 3/4-inch " 100,	15 cents.
" 1/2-inch " 100,	12 cents.
" 3/8-inch " 100,	6 cents.
" 1/4-inch " 100,	5 cents.

Alphabets to match, 3 cents per sheet.

SEND FOR FULL CIRCULAR.

Library Numbers. PERFORATED.

5 Sizes. All Gummed. 8c to 30c per 100.

P. F. VAN EVEREN.
116 Nassau St. New York.

21

H. BARTH, Pres.

W. P. HUNT, Treas.

Cincinnati Type Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES

—AND—

PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

All Goods First-Class, and at prices to suit the times.

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

201 VINE STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

LEWIS C. BUFFINGTON.

BERNARD C. GARBRICK.

Buffington & Garbrock,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

New - - -
Standard - - -
Roller - - -

Composition.

Rollers of all sizes cast at short notice.

WE SOLICIT

—AND—

Guarantee

Satisfaction

—ON—

ALL ORDERS.

We respectfully invite a
trial order for

Distributors

—AND—

Vibrators

REQUIRING

A SEVERE TEST.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER ROLLERS.

No. 202 RACE STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Price List and Terms on application.

"A Revolution in Galleys!"

An All-Brass Galley sold at the same price as a Brass-Lined Galley. We herewith take the pleasure of introducing our "All-Brass Galley"

*** "SUCCESS" ***

which is the most durable, strongest, more accurate and everlasting Galley manufactured for the price. Our Galley is made of a Solid Brass Rim, mechanically put together, and will stand any pressure. It is above all other Galleys with soldered or riveted rims. These Galleys have had a fair trial and stood their test, which the testimonials below will show.

Prices of the All-Brass Galley "Success."

Newspaper Galleys.	
Single... 3 1/2 x 23 1/2 inside..	\$2.00
Single... 3 1/2 x 15 1/2 inside..	1.75
Single... 3 1/2 x 11 1/2 inside..	1.50
Medium... 5 x 23 1/2 inside..	2.25
Double... 6 1/2 x 23 1/2 inside..	2.50

Job Galleys.	
Octavo.... 6x10 inside.	\$2.00
Quarto.... 8 1/2 x 13 inside.	2.50
Foolscap.. 9x14 inside.	2.75
Medium... 10x16 inside.	3.00
Royal.... 12x18 inside.	3.50
Sup. Royal.. 14x21 inside.	4.00
Imperial... 15x22 inside.	4.50
Republican 18x25 inside.	5.00

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

ALL BRASS
GALLEY.

TESTIMONIALS

"THE SUN" Composing Room.

MESSRS. F. WESEL & CO. NEW YORK, August 20, 1887.
GENTS: I have been using your All-Brass "Success" Galley in "THE SUN" Office for three months, and can truthfully say that it is the best Galley I have ever seen.

Yours truly, W. H. BODWELL.

"THE WORLD" Composing Room.

MESSRS. F. WESEL & CO. NEW YORK, August 22, 1887.
GENTLEMEN: Of all the Galleys that you have furnished to "THE WORLD," none stand better wear than your latest invention, the All-Brass "Success" Galley. No better finished Galley has come under my observation in thirty years' experience in the printing business.

Very truly yours, O. CYPLOT.

F. WESEL & CO.,

Manufacturers of PRINTERS' MATERIALS

Pat. Stereotype Blocks, Brass Rules, Wrought Iron Chases, Galley Racks and other Printers' Materials. A large stock of Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Stands, Cases, etc., etc., always kept on hand.

11 Spruce St., (Two Doors below Tribune Bldg.) NEW YORK.



HOWARD IRON WORKS, ✱

Buffalo, N. Y.

THE "GEM"

PRICE, \$175.00.

THE BEST PAPER CUTTER IN THE
MARKET FOR THE MONEY.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS', BOOKBINDERS'
..... AND PAPER MAKERS'
MACHINERY.

Send for Prices.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Gen'l Western Agents, 115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY

298 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

JOB AND NEWSPAPER TYPE,

—REPRESENTING:—

Boston, Central, Cleveland and Manhattan Type Foundries,
whose popular productions can be supplied at a
moment's notice, from our shelves.

Hamilton & Baker Holly Wood Type also carried in Stock.

LIBERAL TERMS offered on CYLINDER AND JOB PRESSES of
any make, or JOB AND NEWSPAPER OUTFITS of any size. We supply
anything required in a printing office at current rates, whether selected
from our own or other dealers' specimen books.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Our regular Monthly BARGAIN SHEET should prove of special interest
to printers who are looking for thoroughly overhauled and desirable second-hand
Cylinder and Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Folding Machines, Steam Engines, etc.
Mailed free upon application.

Estimates of Job and Newspaper Outfits cheerfully furnished.

Correspondence invited. Send for Catalogue and latest Specimen Sheets.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

298 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE PARAGON Paper and Card Cutting Machines.



The 14 inch, 22 1/2 inch and 25 inch Lever Paragons gauge to a half inch of the
knife. The 30 inch Lever and 32 inch Lever and Hand Wheel Machines gauge
to three-fourths of an inch.
THEY CUT ACCURATELY AND HAVE EXTRAORDINARY POWER.

ALL SIZES CONSTRUCTED ENTIRELY OF IRON AND STEEL.
Prices,—14 in., - 22 1/2 in., - 25 in., - 30 in., - 32 in., lever, - 32 in., hand wheel,
Boxing, \$45, \$80, \$110, \$175, \$200, \$275.
\$1.

EDWARD L. MILLER, Mfr.,

328 Vine St. and 327 New St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CRUTSINGER'S RE-CAST COMPOSITION

Price, 45c. per lb.

Printers who cast their own Rollers will find this the cheapest and best composition they have ever used.

It is the Cheapest because it is the Best. It will melt ten years hence as rapidly and smoothly as when fresh.

CRUTSINGER'S EAGLE COMPOSITION,

Price, 35c. per lb.,

Of which we make all Rollers, is the best *general* Composition made.

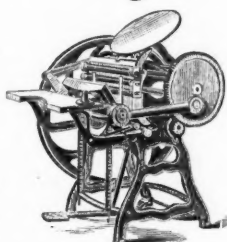
We cast all sizes of Rollers, from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 6 inches in diameter, of Composition suited to the locality in which they are to be used.

If you want a first-class, ELASTIC, TABLETING COMPOSITION, price 35 cts. per pound, send to

C. W. CRUTSINGER,
207 Chestnut St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dauntless Job Press.

Simple,
Strong and
Durable.



Simplicity
and Strength
Combined.

THE BEST OF ALL LOW PRICED PRESSES.

GUARANTEED to print from the smallest card to a full form with entire satisfaction. Has no Cams or other intricate appliances. Has no Superior for speed, durability or evenness of impression.

Has adjustable grippers and reliable impression throw-off.

Has received highest award at two fairs of the American Institute, held in New York in 1882 and 1883.

PLAIN PRESS WITHOUT THROW-OFF.		BRIGHT FINISHED PRESS WITH THROW-OFF.	
8 x 12, inside of Chase,	- \$85.00	8 x 12, inside of Chase,	- \$110.00
9 x 13, " "	- 100.00	9 x 13, " "	- 125.00
10 x 15, " "	- 135.00	10 x 15, " "	- 160.00
13 x 19, " "	-	13 x 19, " "	- 300.00

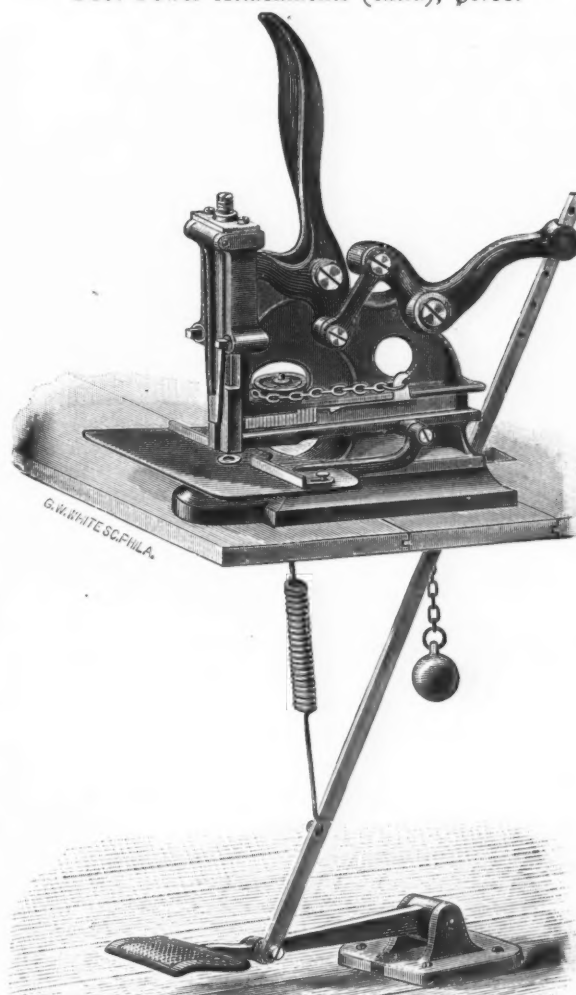
F. O. B. IN NEW YORK.

P. J. JENNINGS,
OFFICE AND FACTORY,
733 & 735 First Avenue, near 42d Street,
Four blocks from Grand Central Depot.

LIGHTNING Staple Binder.

Weight..... 15 lbs. Height..... 16 in.
Length..... 15 in. Width..... 10 in.
Space under armabout 7 in.

PRICE, with Hand Lever, \$18.00
Foot Power Attachments (extra), \$6.00.



Every Machine is complete for Hand-Power work, and is so constructed that Foot-Power can be attached in five minutes. We furnish Foot-Power attachments complete, and so arranged that the Machine becomes automatic in every way.

Every part of the Machine on which there is any hard wear is of hardened steel, and the Machines are *guaranteed* in every respect.

The Staples are strung on wooden rods, and thus are easily inserted; the Machine holding 200 at a time.

No. 7.....3-16 inch.....for 2 to 16 sheets.....5,000 in box.....\$1.25 per box.
No. 8.....1-4 inch.....for 16 to 32 sheets.....5,000 in box.....1.25 per box.
No. 9.....5-16 inch.....for 32 to 50 sheets.....5,000 in box.....1.25 per box.

F. P. ELLIOTT & CO.
SPECIAL AGENTS,
208 & 210 Randolph St. CHICAGO, ILL.

AN EXHIBITION WORTH SEEING!

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

WHILE IN CHICAGO,

SHOULD NOT FAIL TO VISIT THE

Challenge Press Works,

303 AND 305 DEARBORN STREET.

CHICAGO.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND MOST COMPLETE PLATEN PRESS
MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

OUR PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE Is replete with every requisite in way of **Type,**
Presses, Cutters and Materials for Printers,
all of the best quality and latest designs . . . " . . . " . . . " . . . " . . . " . . . " . . . " . . . " . . .

We are SPECIAL WESTERN AGENTS for

The MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN CO., Type Founders, Philadelphia,

and carry the largest and best assorted stock of Types, Borders, Rules, etc., of
their manufacture in the West, all on the *point system*.

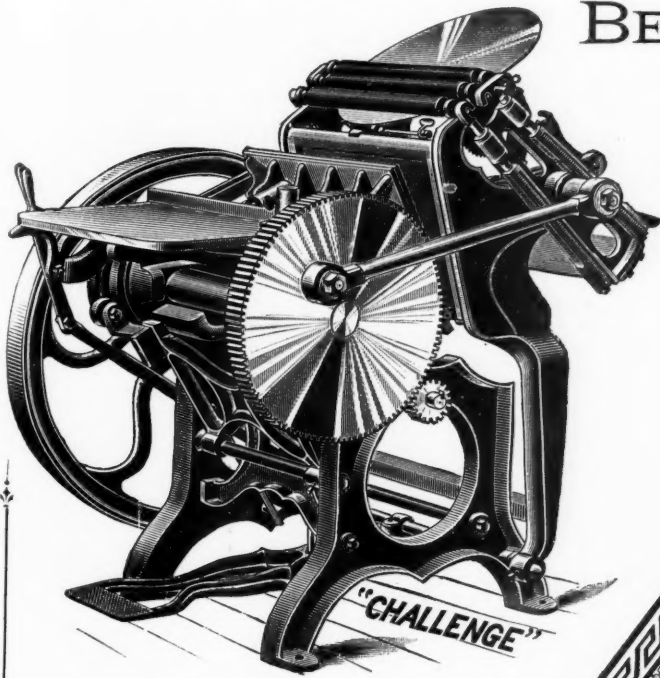
A cordial invitation is extended to Printers and all others interested in the "Art Preservative" to call, and a profitable visit is assured to every one. *Remember the Number.*

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

303-305 Dearborn St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

BEST IN THE WORLD



EIGHT SIZES
MADE.

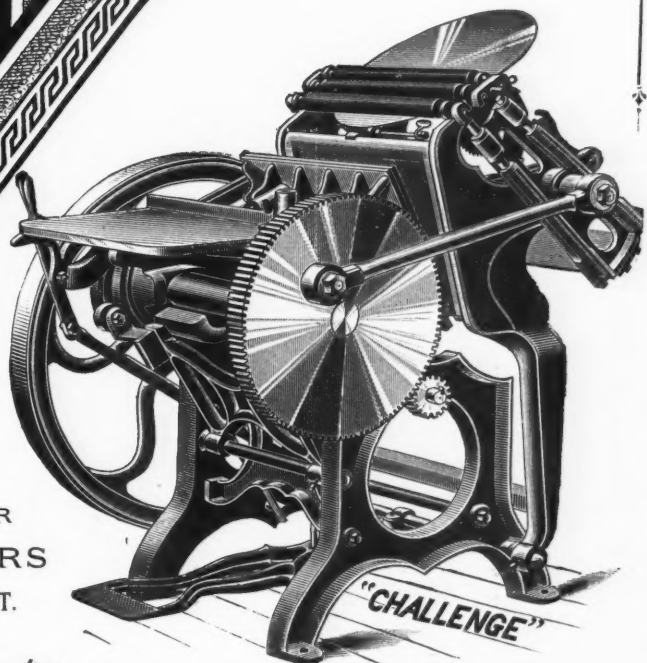
SHNIEDEWEND & LEE Co.
MANUFACTURERS.

THE LARGEST
PLATEN PRESS MANUFACTORY
IN THE WORLD.

303-305
DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO.

CHALLENGE

SEND FOR
CIRCULARS
AND PRICE LIST.



THE LIBERTY JOB PRINTING PRESS.

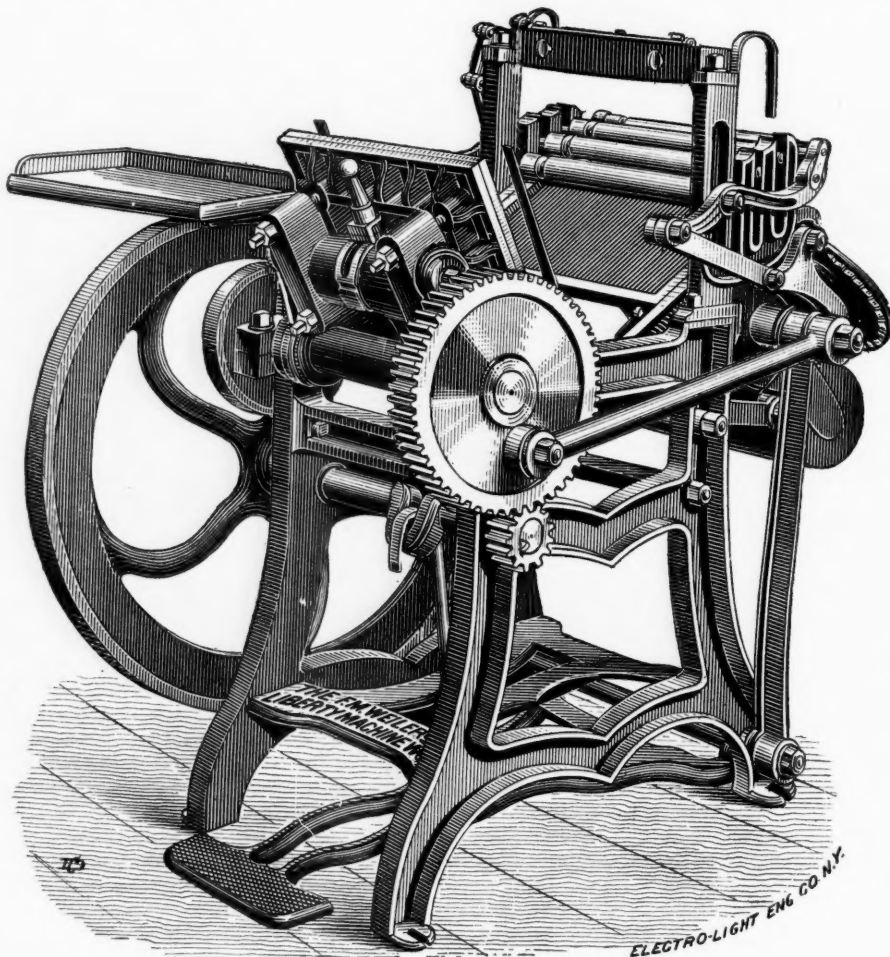
FOR FOOT OR STEAM POWER.

Awarded Highest Premiums wherever placed on Exhibition.

WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUMS: Gold Medal, Paris, 1875; London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Philadelphia, 1876 New Orleans, 1885
OTHER PREMIUMS: Manchester, 1875; Santiago de Chili, 1875; Antwerp, 1885; Stockholm, 1886, etc.

MORE THAN 10,000 IN USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Superior
in
Speed, Strength,
Durability
and
Convenience.



Unexcelled
in
Evenness and
Clearness
of
Impression.

WITH OR WITHOUT THROW-OFF, PURCHASER'S CHOICE.

Many New Improvements patented in the United States, England, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, etc.

FIVE REGULAR SIZES BUILT.

	Inside Regular Chasse.	Inside Skeleton Chasse.	Price.	Fountain if ordered with Press.	Skeleton Chasses.	Rubber Blankets.	Boxing.
No. 2 — 7 x 11 in.	7½ x 11½ in.		\$200.00	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$1.25	\$6.00
No. 2 A— 9 x 13	9½ x 13½		250.00	25.00	4.00	1.50	6.00
No. 3 — 10 x 15	11 x 16		300.00	25.00	4.50	2.00	7.50
No. 3 A— 11 x 17	12 x 18		350.00	25.00	5.00	2.25	9.00
No. 4 — 13 x 19	14 x 20		400.00	25.00	5.50	2.50	10.00

TWO EXTRA STRONG SIZES BUILT

For cutting and creasing paper boxes, embossing, printing on wood or metal, woolen advertising mats, salt bags, cutting and printing album mats in one impression, etc.

No. 3 A— 11 x 17 in.	12 x 18 in.	\$350.00	\$25.00	\$5.00	\$2.25	\$9.00
No. 4 — 13 x 19	14 x 20	425.00	25.00	5.50	2.50	10.00

Three (regular) chases, two sets of roller-stocks, one roller-mold, one hand-roller, and two wrenches (with throw-off presses, three) go with each Press.

Extra distribution (seven-roller arrangement) for the highest class color work, \$15.00 extra for either size.

Steam fixtures (either regular shifter or our Patent Combination Brake and Shifter, at the purchaser's choice), \$15.00, either size.

Overhead steam-fixtures (including one countershaft, two hangers, two cone pulleys, one driving pulley) with three-speed cones, \$20.00; with four-speed cones, \$25.00.

Fountains not ordered with Press, \$32.50 for No. 2 and No. 2 A; \$55.00 for No. 3, No. 3 A and No. 4.

The LIBERTY Press is built on the interchangeable plan, and any part can be had at once, fitting exactly the one to be replaced.

All Type Founders and Dealers in Printing Materials sell our machines. Reasonable terms to responsible printers.

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS,

(ESTABLISHED 1859)

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

34 Frankfort St.

NEW YORK.

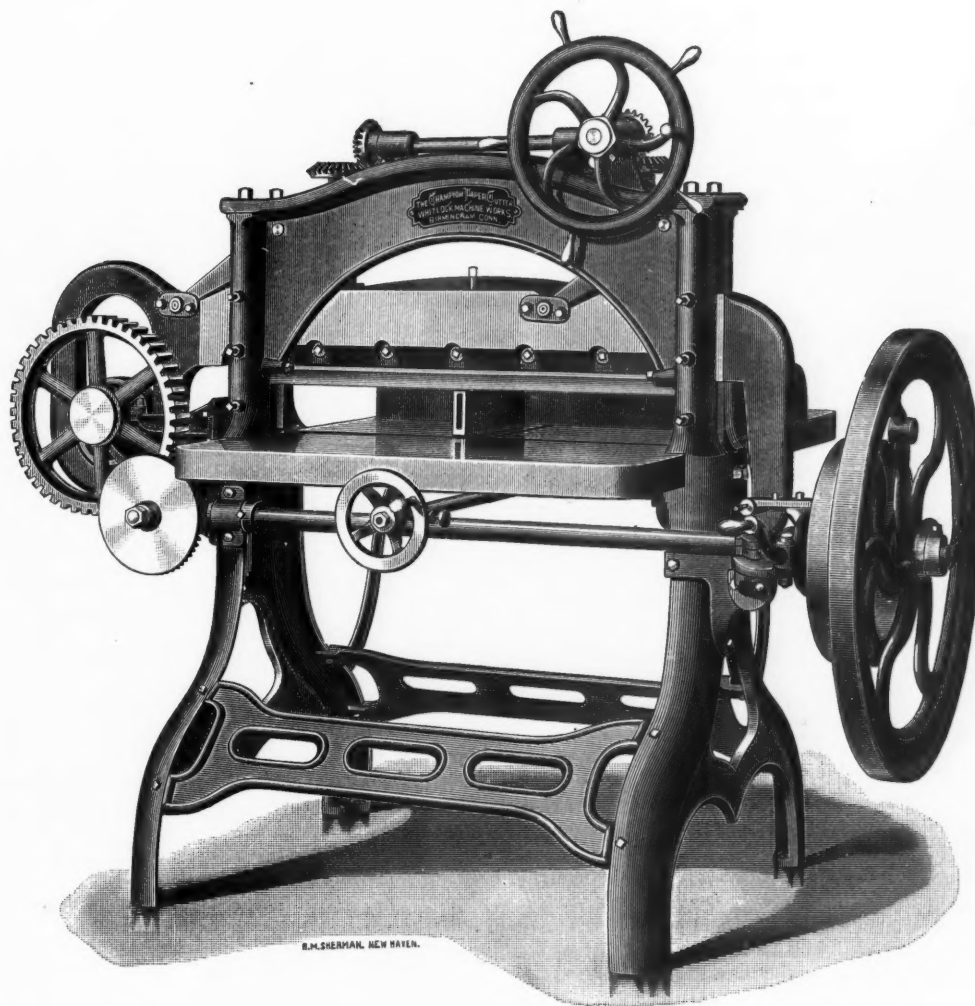
... WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND TERMS TO ...

THE GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY, 338, 340 and 342 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

WHERE NEW STYLE LIBERTY PRESSES CAN BE SEEN IN OPERATION.

Whitlock Machine Works,

BIRMINGHAM, CONN.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Improved Champion Paper Cutters

And Whitlock Cylinder Presses.

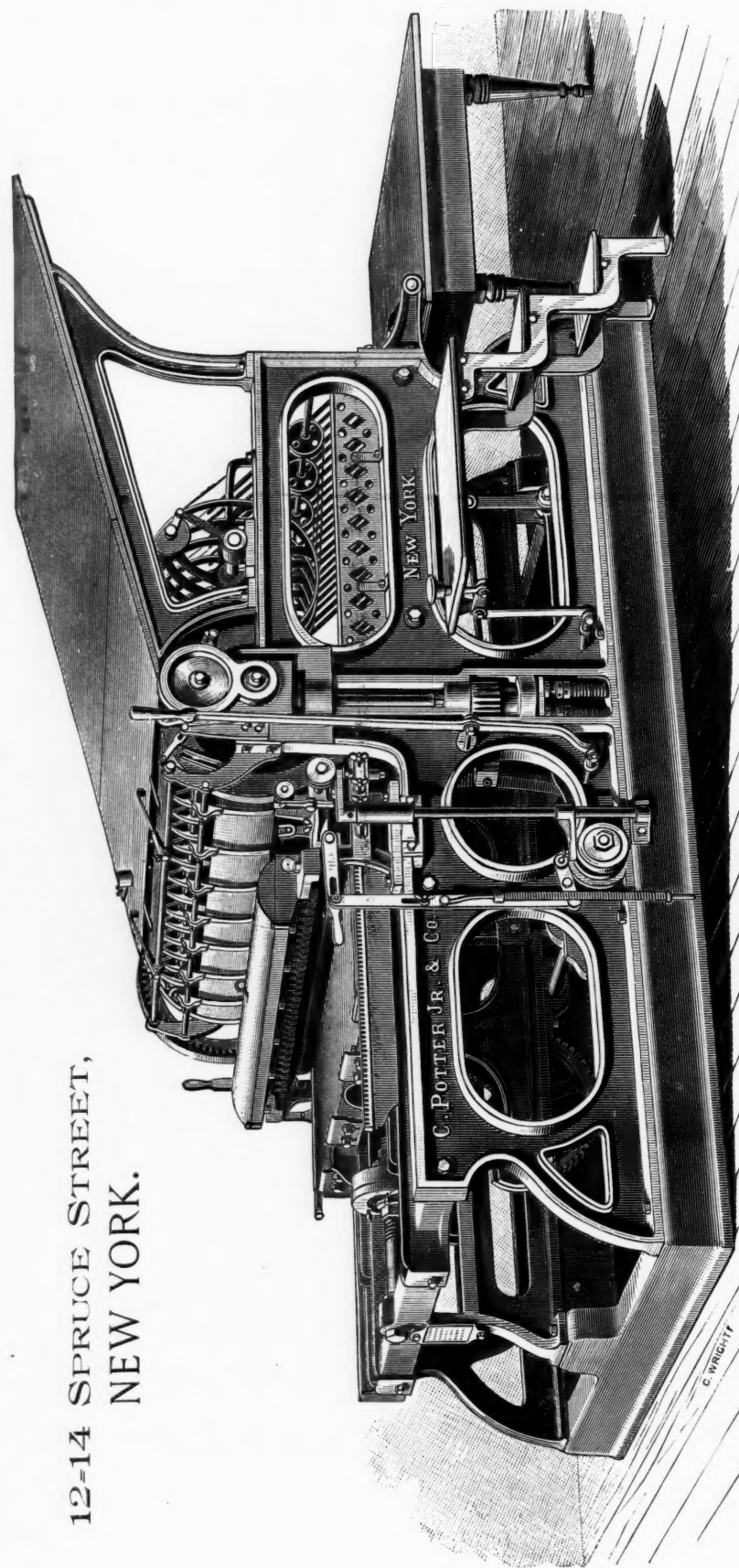
Sizes and Prices of IMPROVED CHAMPION PAPER CUTTERS:

In Cut and Square, 30 inches,	-	-	-	\$400	In Cut and Square, 36 inches,	-	-	-	\$600
" " 32 "	-	-	-	450	" " 40 "	-	-	-	750
In Cut and Square, 44 inches,	-	-	-	\$1,000					

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO'S.

12-14 SPRUCE STREET,
NEW YORK.



PATENT IMPROVED TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

WITH patented mechanism for controlling the vertical movement of the impression cylinder. It is extremely powerful, accurately fitted, free from friction and evenly balanced. A patented automatic device is also provided which prevents lost motion, and governs the degree of impression. Its patent reversing mechanism consisting of a cross-belt and spring shifter, is operated by the foot, which places the Press under the immediate control of the feeder. These advantages, with its Sheet Delivery, Hinged Distributer, Caps, Positive Slide Motion, Noiseless Grippers, etc., complete a printing machine that in every respect is equal to the most exacting demands of the times.

WESTERN AGENTS: H. HARTT & CO., 162 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

THE IMPROVED CHICAGO TAYLOR CYLINDER PRESS

Unsurpassed for Quality of Work, Ease of Running, and Speed Attained

BY ANY PRESS OFFERED FOR SAME PRICE.

CHICAGO TAYLOR BOOK AND NEWS PRESS, Two Rollers, Hand Power, 29x42,	-	-	\$900.00
CHICAGO TAYLOR BOOK AND NEWS PRESS, Two Rollers, Hand Power, 32x46,	-	-	\$1000.00
CHICAGO TAYLOR BOOK AND NEWS PRESS, Two Rollers, Hand Power, 33x50,	-	-	\$1200.00

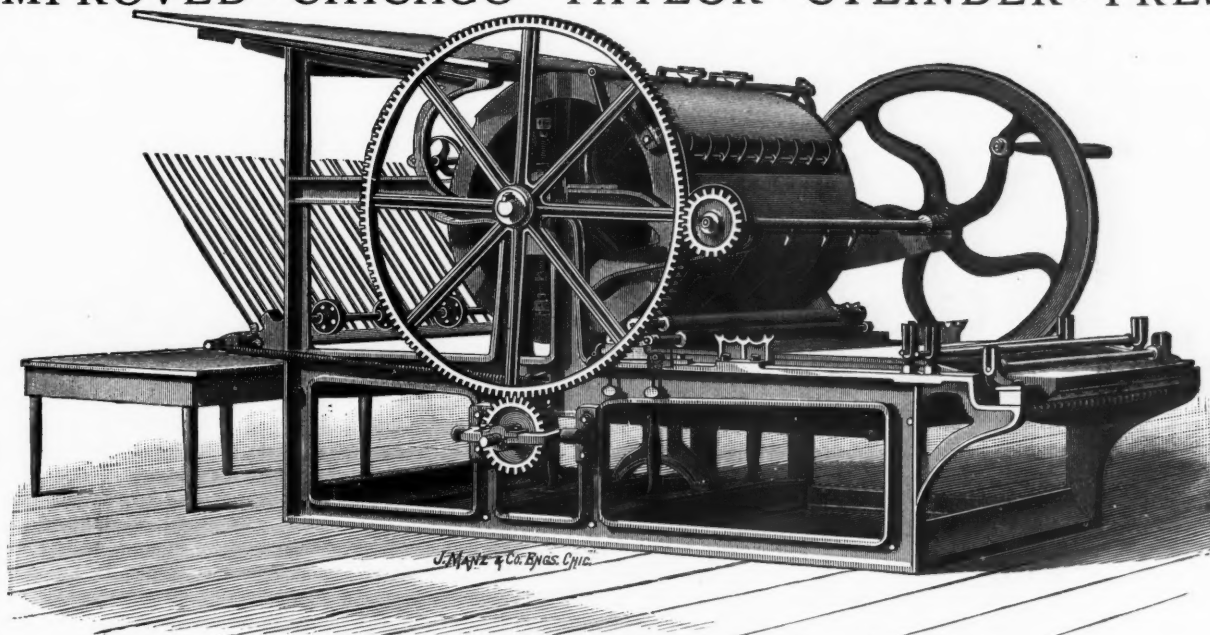
DELIVERED F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Steam and Overhead Fixtures, \$50.00 Extra. Delivery Without Tapes, \$100.00 Extra.

This Press has always been a favorite with Printers on account of the simplicity of its construction, and has successfully stood the test of twenty years of actual use. It is now brought prominently before the favorable notice of the Craft, by the addition of the latest devices to secure

SPEED, STRENGTH AND ACCURACY.

ALL SIZES OF THE
IMPROVED * CHICAGO * TAYLOR * CYLINDER * PRESS



ARE BUILT WITH
DOUBLE AIR SPRINGS, STEEL TRACKS, DOUBLE CENTER STAY,
TYMPAN CLAMPS, — * — WELL FOUNTAIN,
REGISTERING RACK AND SEGMENT,

And the Cylinder made with Flanges, thus securing Greatest Possible Strength in connection with Ease of Running and Reliable Work.

As this favorite Press is now built, from Improved Patterns, it is one of the Strongest and Most Durable machines in the market for general use in country offices, and at the same time its former record of being the easiest Press to handle is fully maintained. We can confidently recommend this machine to our customers as one calculated to give perfect satisfaction.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY,

OFFICES: 139 and 141 Monroe St.; SHOPS: 123 and 125 West Washington St.,

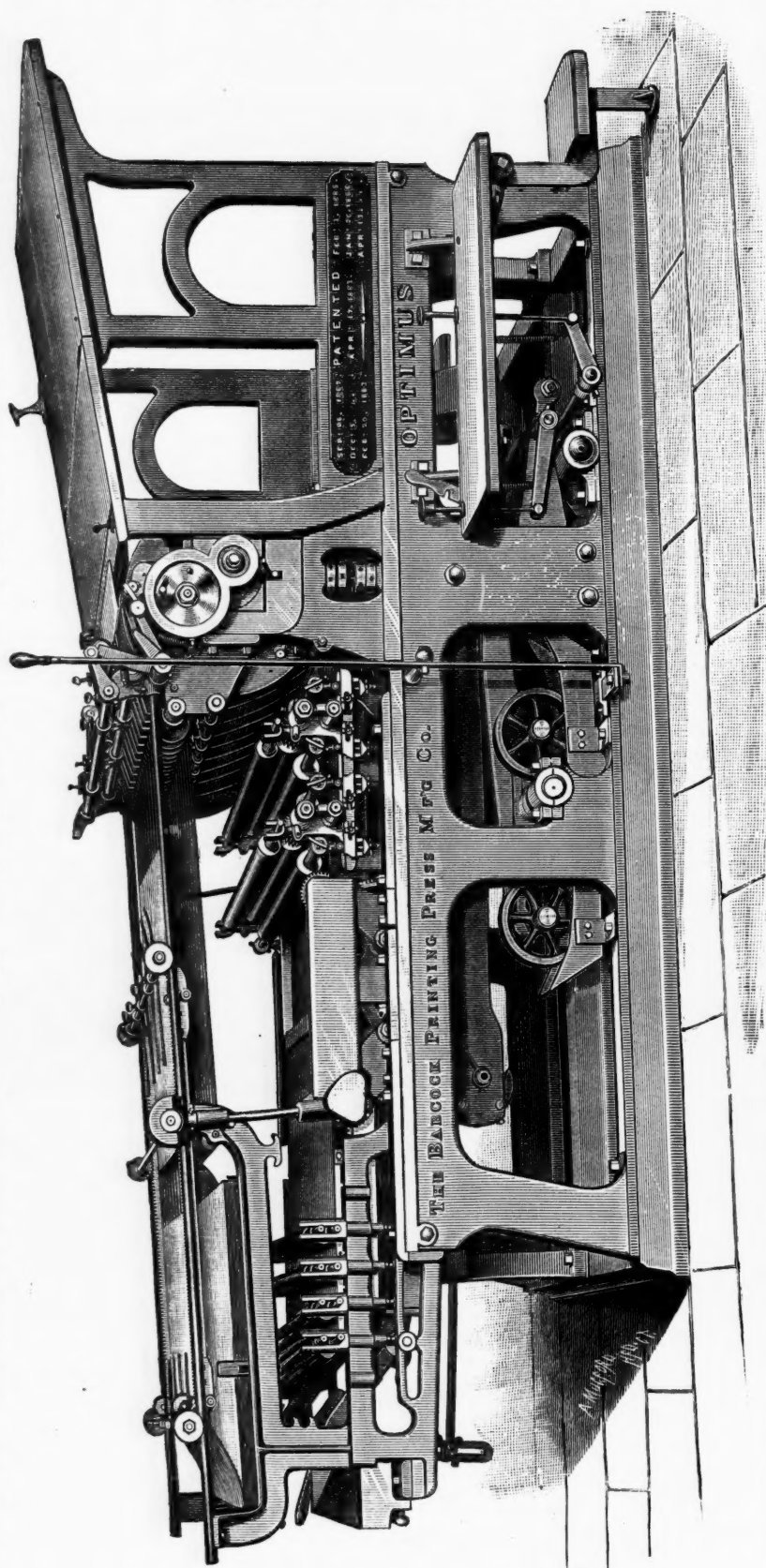
CHICAGO, ILL.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH: 14 and 16 Second Street, South, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE BABCOCK "OPTIMUS" PRINTING PRESS.

BABCOCK PRESS MFG. CO.,

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.



BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

General Western Agents, CHICAGO.

If you wish a Two-Revolution, a Lithographic or a Drum Cylinder Press, write for prices and sizes of the Babcock.

From JOHN P. SMITH, Fine Book and Job Printer, Rochester, N. Y., April 10, 1887.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO., New London, Conn.:—It is now a little over six months since I received from your works a No. 9 (39 x 55) "OPTIMUS." It will perhaps please you to know how the machine is doing, and how I like it. The machine is first-class in every respect; the material is the best I have seen put into a printing press; the workmanship is excellent, and the design of the machine is beautiful. As to the advantage claimed for it, I will say that you do not claim enough. I have made the printing business a study, and naturally have noticed the many improvements that have been made in printing presses in the last ten or twelve years. A person has only to see your machine in operation to realize the many remarkable improvements you have made in two-revolution presses—the ease with which you raise the cylinder, and the quick and almost noiseless gripper motion. The delivery apparatus is the best of all the new deliveries made, and I think it is the only *natural* delivery. As one of my customers remarked the other day: "That is a *human* machine, it does its work so *natural*." The distribution is the same as on all first-class four-rollers, two-revolution presses, but the roller bearings, or sockets, are another great improvement. I consider that they will save me, on this size press, from \$75 to \$100 per year in roller composition, as the danger of the pressman setting up the rollers too tight is avoided. As for speed and register, I will say that the register is perfect, and the speed as fast as the feeder can put the sheets down to the guides.

I have had less trouble on this press from electricity, than on any other machine I have, as the sheets are laid down slowly and not with a slam, as on all presses having a fly delivery.

I would advise you to concentrate your purchases on the two-revolution press, to see one of your presses in operation, and I am certain that it is an "OPTIMUS" series.

I can safely recommend your presses to the trade as first-class, reliable presses. Hoping that your endeavors to make improvements will be appreciated by the trade, and that the will be large, I remain, Yours respectfully, JOHN P. SMITH.

[Besides the No. 9 "OPTIMUS," Mr. Smith has three "Standard" presses in his office, and since writing the above has ordered a No. 5 Four-Roller "OPTIMUS."]

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER:

Gentlemen,—The question so often asked us "How do you like your OPTIMUS?" never having been answered to the public, we can now, with a year's acquaintance with the press, speak in unmistakable language of its merits. There is not a part or particle showing "wear or tear," and for adaptability to all classes of work, it holds second place to no press. The real feature is the front delivery, and manner of laying the sheets, which is an ingenious and labor-saving appliance of merit. We are well pleased with our press, and commend it to all in quest of a first-class machine in every particular. To be brief, we not only recommend the "OPTIMUS," but the gentlemanly agents for it, JAMESON & MORSE CO.

CHICAGO, July 19, 1887.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER:

Gentlemen,—The Four-Roller "OPTIMUS" Press which we received in April, has been in constant use and has given us the greatest satisfaction. It has special features which recommend it to any practical printer, and need only be seen to be appreciated. It is quite different in construction from our other presses, but our pressman, after a short time in getting used to it, declares that he would rather put a form on the "OPTIMUS" press than any other we have. Yours respectfully, RUBEL BROS.

CHICAGO, July 19, 1887.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER:

Gentlemen,—The Babcock "OPTIMUS" press we purchased from you we have had in constant use for about fifteen months, and find it a first-class machine in every respect. The size is 39 x 55, and we are running it at the rate of 1,600 per hour—high speed for a press so large. It does not need a lot of space. We therefore recommend it to the trade. Yours truly, THE JOHN SIMON PRINTING CO., JOHN SIMON, Manager.

CHICAGO, July 21, 1887.